

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## RECOGNITION MAY BE DENIED BOLIVIA BY UNITED STATES

Washington Announcement Says  
Government's Opposition to  
Régime Based on Military  
Usurpation May Delay Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Recognition of the new government in Bolivia, which recently gained control of affairs through a political coup d'état, may be delayed for a considerable period, in fact, it may not be granted at all by the present Administration in Washington, this by way of emphasizing this government's opposition to the revolutionary route to power. It was learned here yesterday.

While there has been no official announcement as to this government's attitude toward the existing régime in Bolivia, it is known that reports which have been received do not portray conditions in the South American country in as favorable a light as might be desired. The State Department is known to be watching the situation and developments closely, and there is a strong belief that it will be in no hurry to extend recognition in this latest case of a revolutionary government.

It has been pointed out that each case which arises, where the United States is called on to recognize a new government not established by regular and orderly succession, must be decided more or less on its own merits. The question as to whether the United States recognizes such a government may depend, it was said, on whether it represents the real will of the majority. But the reports in the case of the new Bolivian Government, indicate, it is said, that it was the army, rather than any other power, which gave the present régime its opportunity to ascend into control.

The general belief in regard to the Bolivian situation, as expressed in a statement by the Bolivian Minister here on the occasion of his resignation after the revolution was accomplished, is that it has been demoralizing to the country, and that its influence will be felt even outside of Bolivia. The government here is of the opinion in this case, it has been made clear, that the tendency to revolution, either in Bolivia again or elsewhere throughout South and Central America, will be lessened if this government withholds its recognition until such time as there are clear indications that it can be extended without encouraging in any way the revolutionary method of access to power.

## BOLSHEVIST BAD FAITH IS ALLEGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative quarters, that notwithstanding the Peace Treaty signed by the governments of Soviet Russia and Lithuania on July 12, the former is now introducing Soviet rule in the occupied territories and spreading active propaganda in the surrounding districts by means of a Communist newspaper, which is being edited and printed in Vilna.

The informant of The Christian Science Monitor stated that Soviet authorities in the occupied territories refuse to admit the Lithuanian administration and maintain active possession to the southeast of the line Kazanien-Asmenia-Dieveniskes-Grodno. At Vilna, a Soviet Government has been instituted, which reduces the local Lithuanian authorities to impotence. The informant of The Christian Science Monitor further stated that a strong note of protest has been sent to Moscow, also an advisory note to the British Government, and that a new delegation is on its way to Riga to demand an explanation of Adolf Joffe, the Bolshevik representative. Grave concern is stated to be felt regarding the situation in Lithuania, and it was the opinion in official circles that, notwithstanding promises and treaties, the Bolsheviks are determined to join hands with the Spartacists in Germany.

## VOTE ON REFERENDUM REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Mercantile Association announces that it will cast no vote upon the industrial referendum submitted by the United States Chamber of Commerce to its members. The committee to which the matter was referred reported that while the referendum contains much that was commendable, it also contains deficiencies which must prevent it for the most part from achieving the high purpose for which it was intended. These were said to apply not so much to the specific objects sought but to their wording and statement which was characterized as vague and inaccurate and so likely to mislead.

## OIL DEBT TO MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Petroleum companies owe the government 10,400,000 pesos in royalties from August 1, 1915, to December 31, 1919, on a production of 17,490,000 tons, which production was worth at the wells 208,490,000 pesos. An additional 10,000,000 pesos is due in royalties thus far for the current year.

## PLANS COMPLETE FOR HAGUE COURT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday)—After five weeks of the most difficult negotiations, a unanimous agreement on the project for a permanent court of international justice was reached on Friday by the jurists' advisory committee, called together by the Council of the League of Nations to prepare plans of a court as provided in Article 14 of the covenant. The report, signed by all the members of the committee, will be presented to a meeting of the Council of the League at San Sebastian on July 30, preparatory to the final examination by the Assembly of the League at its meeting in November. A public session was held on Saturday to mark the termination of the labors of the committee.

The project, as finally drafted, provides for a court sitting permanently at The Hague, composed of 11 judges and four alternate judges nominated by The Hague Court of Arbitral Justice and elected for nine years by a vote of the Assembly and the Council of the League. To the final project, the committee adopted three recommendations; namely, first, that the Council or Assembly of the League shall meet within the shortest possible time at a new conference, and that this conference shall be followed by other periodical conferences; second, that the Plenary Assembly and Council of the League of Nations shall undertake a study of questions relating to the institution of an international high court of justice competent to adjudicate upon future crimes against international public order and against civil liberty; third, that the Academy of International Law, founded at The Hague in 1913, shall, as soon as possible, resume its work interrupted by circumstances.

## CLAIMS OF BRITISH MINERS ARE DENIED

Board of Trade Refuses to Grant  
Miners' Proposal to Wipe Out  
Surplus Profits of Mines by a  
Large Increase in Wages

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The coal miners' demand for increased pay and reduction of the price of coal were refused by Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade on Monday evening, when the executive of the Miners Federation met Sir Robert. The miners proposed to wipe out the surplus profits of the coal mines, amounting to £62,000,000 by an additional wages claim of £30,000,000 and by taking off 14s. 2d. from the domestic coal price, which would amount to £36,000,000.

After the conference, the executive decided to call a national conference of miners delegates in London on August 12, after the return of Robert Smillie and his colleagues from the miners international at Geneva, where they went on Tuesday. There is little doubt that at the national conference, final arrangements will be made for taking a ballot of the coal fields on the question of a strike to enforce the demands.

Sir Robert pointed out that the wages of adult colliery workers had risen from 7s. 1d. per shift in June 1914 to 18s. 3d. per shift at the present time, an increase above the pre-war pay of 157 per cent, and this increase had more than met the increased cost of living, especially when it is considered that the miners get more of their coal for home use free, giving them an average price of only 8s. 5d. per ton, as against the pithead price to the home consumer of 33s. 3d.

While Sir Robert did not dispute Mr. Smillie's estimate of the annual surplus of £66,000,000, the price of export coal must very well drop during the coming year, and effect the estimate, and, in any event, he did not consider it right that the coal trade alone should contribute nothing to the exchequer in the shape of excess profits duty, thus increasing taxation in other directions.

Mr. Smillie pointed out that the miners would not be satisfied with a statement made on behalf of the cabinet that miners were not entitled to claim the surplus, and on a question of output he said: "If you give us all the mines to manage, I will get you a far larger output." Sir Robert said he hoped that there would be an increase in output, in which case the whole situation might very well be reviewed.

## SEA WAGE SCALE UNCHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Under the new agreement affecting the working conditions of deck officers of the American sea-going steamships, no advance in wages is provided for. An increased allowance for subsistence and lodgings of officers required by duty to live ashore, and for those traveling, is made. Because of the approaching close competition between the American and foreign vessels in overseas trade, the men have consented to the prevailing rate, thus following the example of others in the various branches of the steamship service.

## BRITISH DEBATE ON IRISH DISTURBANCE

Charges of Inadequate Protection  
Given Certain Classes in Ire-  
land by Military Are Answered  
by the Irish Secretary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—The Irish question again came up in debate in the House of Commons on Monday, when Joseph Devlin, member for Belfast, called attention to the grave situation in Belfast and to the government's failure to adequately protect the Roman Catholic population. Loyalists in Belfast, he declared, had vindicated their claim to consideration in the Irish question by waging against the Roman Catholic minority one of the most inhuman wars that had ever been chronicled in modern times. Sir Edward Carson, he said, made an inflammatory speech on July 12, and his followers, interpreting his advice in a form which they understood best, immediately gathered together, drove Roman Catholic workmen out of the shipyards and chased them into the river.

While attacks upon Roman Catholics convents and churches, and against inoffensive nuns were taking place, the government practically did nothing for their protection. Mr. Devlin stated that, if he thought the government's answer would be that the murder of policemen in the south of Ireland justified the murder of Roman Catholics in the north, then he would murder every member of the Treasury Bench. The maintenance of the army of occupation in Ireland was, he said, the source of all the trouble. Maj. H. O'Neill, member for Antrim, said that the presence of British troops in Ireland was absolutely necessary for the protection of loyal people in the South and of Roman Catholics in the North. It was owing to the action of Sir Edward Carson and his colleagues that there were sufficient troops in Belfast when the outbreak occurred.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, shared in the deep regret that had been expressed at the deplorable incident in Belfast, and assured the House that, whether the mobs were Roman Catholics or Protestants, or nothing at all in the way of religion, the government, through its police and soldiers, treated them in exactly the same way and acted impartially. The Irish question appeared to him as the greatest question that now faced the British Empire and one demanding urgent solution. When bitter sectarian passions were aroused the minority in any particular place unfortunately suffered. Armed forces in Belfast had prevented a massacre and had saved that part of Ireland from a devastating civil war.

Continued purders built up a feeling of indignation that made it difficult to get an atmosphere in which an ultimate settlement could be worked out. In Belfast there had been 18 men and women killed, and 200 wounded, and about 200 had been arrested by the police and military. It was the old bitter, miserable story of sectarian strife. Members of the same trade union were trying to shoot each other, and it was only the intervention of the military and police that prevented their doing it. He wished it were possible for all Irishmen, with the pride of a great race and the pluck of white men, to assist the authorities to put down crime.

## WORLD'S TONNAGE SHOWS LARGE GAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Lloyd's register of shipping, which acts as a bookkeeper of the world's tonnage, shows a gain of 8,501,000 tons in steam tonnage despite the depreciations during the war. The total steam tonnage in June 1914 amounted to 45,404,000 tons gross, which had risen in June 1920 to 53,905,000 tons gross. The United Kingdom now owns 18,111,000 tons, showing a loss of 781,000 tons in these years, while the United States now owns a sea-going steam tonnage of 12,406,000 tons, an increase of 10,379,000 tons, and, in addition, 2,119,000 tons on the Great Lakes, showing a reduction of 141,000 tons.

Germany has retired from second place to thirteenth with only 419,000 tons, showing a reduction of 4,716,000 tons. France and Japan have increased their tonnage by over 1,000,000 each, and Italy by 688,000 tons of tonnage in June 1920, being respectively 2,963,000 tons, 2,996,000 tons and 2,118,000 tons.

Lloyd's estimate that the tonnage of the sea-going steel steamers, which would be in existence in 1920, had there been no war, as world tonnage, at 51,103,000, had the tonnage increased in the various countries at the rates then being maintained, the percentage of sailing vessels to the world's tonnage is now under 6 per cent as compared with just over 8 per cent in 1914.

## REICHSTAG HEARS RESULTS OF SPA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Constantine Fehrenbach, the Chancellor, and Dr. Walter Simons, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave their eagerly awaited account of their stewardship at the Spa conference to Parliament this evening, the Reichstag being crowded with deputies. The more striking of the two speeches was that delivered by the Foreign Secretary, who proclaimed, as indeed did the Chancellor, Germany's honest desire to try and carry out the terms of the Spa agreement. Dr. Simons, while saying friendly words of the United States, Great Britain, and Italy, sharply attacked the French policy.

"The real victor at Spa was Mr. Millrand, the French Premier," he cried amid applause. "Not only did he impose terrible terms on Germany but he prevailed on his allies to agree to the eventual occupation of the Ruhr mining area." The Foreign Secretary paid a warm tribute to the conciliatory attitude which, he said, Mr. Lloyd George adopted at the conference, and spoke highly of the admirable work done by the American humanitarian organizations in Germany. While criticizing the severity of the terms imposed at Spa, Mr. Fehrenbach said: "We must do our utmost to keep our pledged word. Through the courage and energy of a whole people, the impossible must become the possible. The Chancellor thanked the German miners for their recent decision to increase the coal output so that the allied demands might be met and he promised to try and increase the food supplies in the mining areas."

## SOLUTION OF COAL PROBLEM OFFERED

Bituminous Mine Operators Now  
Propose Full Working Sched-  
ule for Employees—Railroads  
Pledge Adequate Car Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Possible solution of the coal shortage problem and the miners' strike, which has spread through Illinois and Indiana, is offered by the plan of the National Coal Association, which was decided upon after conferences by operators of coal mines in conjunction with the railroads, and backed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroads, have agreed, according to the statement of the association, whose membership comprises the greater number of the bituminous mine operators in the country, to furnish cars to the mines in numbers sufficient to guarantee full weekly operation. The inability to get cars has kept many of the men from working more than two or three days each week, and this is one of the chief complaints of the men now on strike. Under the proposed plan the operators agree to keep their mines working at full capacity under the wage scales fixed by the Bituminous Coal Commission. On the other hand, the miners are requested to return to work and keep their contracts with the operators, as ruled by the commission.

The statement of the National Coal Association gives assurance that with these conditions agreed upon there will be no difficulty in giving the country an adequate coal supply. The statement follows in part:

"The tie-up of mines in Illinois through the walk-out of nearly all the workers, has gravely affected the coal supply of the northwest and in Illinois itself. On top of this, the head of the United Mine Workers threatens to call a general strike of all bituminous mine workers throughout the country in the event that negotiations to reopen the existing wage agreement, which went into effect last April on the basis of the award of the Bituminous Coal Commission, are not undertaken in New York, for priority in shipments to the northwest, via the Great Lakes, and tidewater shipments to New England. This will mean that approximately 12,000,000 tons of coal will be shipped from the bituminous fields weekly. It is estimated that production is now 36,000,000 tons behind the schedule which should be maintained for an adequate supply during the coming winter."

The coal shortage in Chicago is reported to be more serious now than at any time in recent years. Many men employed by the steel mills in Gary, Indiana, and at South Chicago, have already been thrown out of work because of the lack of coal, which has caused some of the mills to shut down.

## LEAGUE ISSUE MAY TAKE A NEW PHASE

Senator King, After Conference  
With Democratic Nominee,  
Intimates That Party Policy  
May Permit Reservations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Assurance was brought from Dayton, Ohio, yesterday, that Gov. James M. Cox, Democratic candidate for President, had "a mind of his own" on the League of Nations issue, that as the leader of the Democratic Party he would proclaim his policy on the League in his speech of acceptance on August 7, and despite the "harmony statements" issued from the White House after the conference a week ago last Sunday, it would be found that Governor Cox is not a "bitter ender" in the sense that President Wilson proved to be in the long fight with the United States Senate.

This was substantially the burden of a statement made by William H. King, Senator from Utah, who reached Washington yesterday after a conference with the Ohio Governor. Senator King is to be one of the Democratic lieutenants in the presidential campaign, and as such is credited with being more or less intimately in touch with the Ohio Governor, whom he supported at the San Francisco convention.

## New Influence Dominant

Senator King also threw light on a question that has been perplexing many Democrats, namely, the setting aside of Homer S. Cummings from the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, and the selection of George White of Ohio to conduct the Cox campaign. The action proved perplexing to many prominent Democrats, and particularly to that wing of the party that has always supported the President unquestionably. Mr. Cummings was a staunch Wilsonite; he had acted as temporary chairman at San Francisco, and delivered the keynote address in which President Wilson was lauded as the apotheosis of democracy. His severance from command in the coming fight carried the implication that it was the first move in a drastic departure from the "old order," and this Senator King, to some extent, confirmed.

Senator King intimated that the shortage of funds with which the Democratic Party is faced necessitated the selection of a business man of the first order, who would know how to use funds at his disposal to the best advantage, but he also admitted, in answer to questions, that there was something to the rumor that the substitution was due to the feeling, if not pressure from those Democrats who believed that it was advantageous to "swing free" to some extent from central influences that dominated the party during the last eight years.

## Policy as to Reservations

"I can state," said Senator King, "that Governor Cox is not for a league of nations as it was originally submitted to the Senate; he is in favor of a league of nations with such reservations as will square with the Constitution of the United States; he will not fight for the League without the crossing of a 't' or the dotting of an 'i'; if it is necessary to state in a reservation that our troops shall never be sent abroad without the consent of Congress, he will want such a reservation. His speech of acceptance will make it clear that he and the President are in accord on the big principle that there should be a league of nations, and that its integrity should not be destroyed, but this is not to say that they think alike as to what specific reservations would destroy its integrity."

Senator King was one of the 23 Democrats who supported the Lodge reservations on the final roll call.

"Would you consider that the Lodge reservations destroy the integrity of the League?" Senator King was asked.

"I certainly would not," replied Senator King, "but that is not to say that Governor Cox would take the same view of them," he continued. "As it is now, however, the Democrats need not worry about reservations. Senator Harding, in his speech of acceptance, made it easy for us. The Republican nominee has swung the Republican Party completely away from reservations and put them in line with the Borah-Johnson faction. He has made it clear that the League issue for the Republicans is no league at all. For us this simplifies the issue, and it simplifies it for the American people."

"What position will the Democratic senators who voted for reservations be in if Governor Cox should stand by the President without reservations?" he was asked.

"I can state that the position that Governor Cox will take will prove acceptable to the rank and file of Democrats. Like President Wilson, Governor Cox is an idealist, but unlike the President, he would also notice the circumstances around him; he would notice, for instance, the paving in the streets of Dayton, but President Wilson would not."

The Utah Senator expressed optimism as to the outcome of the campaign and the prospect of Democratic success. The feeling toward the Democrats in the west has been misrepresented, he said. Since the nomination of Governor Cox, and particularly since the Harding acceptance speech with his scrapping of the League of

Nations, the current is running strongly into Democratic channels, according to Senator King.

"You don't expect to carry many western states?" Senator King was asked.

"On the contrary, we are certain of half a dozen western states, and our chances in others are getting more promising every day. We will carry California, Nevada, New Mexico, Idaho, Montana and Arizona."

At present the Democrats are awaiting the acceptance speech of the Ohio Governor, and nothing that will happen till then is of much importance, as they see it. The White House is on the qui vive for any and every echo from Dayton; the Democratic reservationists in the United States Senate are watchfully waiting and hoping that Governor Cox will not say anything on the League that will stultify them in their home states; that he will steer his own course clear of the Scylla of Wilsonian entanglements; and the Republicans are praying that he might confirm the impression left when he visited the White House, namely, that he is in thorough accord with the President. Thus as they view it, would he "deliver himself into their hands."

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN HONORED IN BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The statue of Abraham Lincoln by Saint-Gaudens will be formally unveiled on Wednesday afternoon by the Duke of Connaught on a site exactly opposite Westminster Abbey. Elihu Root will deliver the address of presentation, and it is hoped that the Premier will return from Boulogne, where he is meeting Mr. Millerand, in time for the ceremony in order to formally accept the statue on behalf of the nation. Arrangements will be made to accommodate 2000 spectators in the inclosures, and the Abbey choir will sing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The function is attracting a great deal of interest in the country, particularly in the Lancashire cotton district. Managers and overseers of the Society of Bolton and District, which is the head of the spinning industry, will place a wreath on the statue in order to show the deep appreciation of Lancashire for the liberating policy of Lincoln in the American Civil War. Although the cotton workers in general suffered greatly through the American war, their support never weakened for the great ideal which actuated Lincoln in this sagacious encounter. It is understood that other cotton industries in the Bolton district will also identify themselves with this movement, which shows that, after a lapse of 60 years, the memory of Lincoln is treasured in the north of England, as indeed it is throughout the United Kingdom.

## ELECTION RESULTS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia—Early returns in the Nova Scotia Province elections show that the Murray Liberal Government will be returned but by a considerably reduced majority. Inroads on the government strength were made by the Farmer and Labor candidates. Two Farmers were elected in Cumberland and one Labor, while three Labor men and one Farmer were successful in sweeping the field in the Cape Breton County. The Hon. G. H. Murray, the Prime Minister, was elected by a large majority in the Victoria County, but W. L. Hall, the Conservative leader, was defeated in Queen's. The Hon. E. H. Armstrong, commissioner of mines and works, was defeated in Yarmouth County. At 10 o'clock last night the standing of parties was:

Liberals	24
Labour	5
Conservatives	5
Farmers	2

Seven seats are still to be heard from definitely.

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division has driven the Turks from Lule-Burgas, and is pushing northward in an endeavor to envelop the forces of Jafa Tavar from the east of Kirk-Kilassch. Thus, since July 22, the three Greek divisions have occupied more than two-thirds of Eastern Thrace, and it is not very difficult to foresee that before the end of this week the Greek campaign in Thrace shall have reached a successful culmination.

#### Bulgarian Attitude Towards Greeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dispatches reaching the State Department yesterday indicated that the Bulgarian Government is taking a more conciliatory and friendly attitude toward the Greek occupation of territory in Thrace and elsewhere, awarded to the latter country under the terms of the Turkish treaty.

The Bulgarian Government has made an announcement, which has been communicated to this government, that it would avoid any "belligerent activities," that it would take immediate steps to disarm all Turkish troops driven into Bulgarian territory by Greek forces and would permit the entry of Greek troops into Bulgaria, if the military exigencies of the situation should require such action. Upon the request of Bulgaria an allied commission will be appointed to see to it that Bulgaria carries out these engagements.

The presumption, however, is that it was not until after charges had been preferred of the failure of Bulgaria to cooperate in the carrying out of the treaty that the announcement of cooperation with Greece was made, and the appointment of an allied commission requested.

#### LOSS OF OVERSEAS BUSINESS PREDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Considerable import and export traffic will be diverted from the United States to Canada if the provisions of Section 28 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 are enforced, according to a special committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, which has sent a protest against the measure to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The committee says that the provisions of this section, particularly the portion relating to the application of domestic rates on export and import business handled in other than vessels documented under the laws of the United States, would result in a diversion of export and import traffic from the port of Portland to the ports of St. John, New Brunswick and Halifax, Nova Scotia. It says that practically 95 per cent of the business handled through the port of Portland is from or destined to points in Canada. It is urged that the provisions in question be made inapplicable in so far as the port of Portland is concerned.

#### SHIPPING ON GULF SHOWS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Shipping on the gulf and from gulf ports is increasing rapidly through the allocation by the United States Shipping Board of a large number of vessels to service in and out of these ports. Use of barges, both private and government-owned, and establishment of steamship lines, on the Mississippi River and other streams of the 14,000 miles of navigable waterways in the Mississippi Valley, where by thousands of tons of export freight are poured daily onto the wharves at New Orleans, is held responsible for this increase in allocations.

At the close of 1919, there were 75 Shipping Board vessels in operation to and from the United States ports on the Gulf of Mexico; today there are 184 steamers in these services, according to report by Admiral Benson, chairman of that board. One of the latest steps is the establishment of a New Orleans-Mexican service, the first to be inaugurated by Shipping Board vessels. The first ship, which will be 4000 tons, will clear from New Orleans the first week in August, and will make all the Gulf ports of Mexico and ports of call. Eighteen steamers now building at various yards along the gulf coast, will be added to the 184 now in service, according to Admiral Benson's report.

#### APRICOT PRICE HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN JOSE, California—Apricots are selling for \$100 to \$110 a ton in the Santa Clara Valley. The big canning factories are in the midst of their busy season, filling orders from many parts of the United States and foreign countries. During the past year mortgages have been paid off at a surprising rate owing to prices received for fruit crops. The past three years have been the growers' years.

#### WAGE INCREASE GRANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Public Service Commission has announced the granting of 5 cents an hour wage increase to all the 6000 employees of the United Railways of St. Louis. It is retroactive to May 11, 1920 and will increase the cost of operation by \$600,000 annually.

#### NEW TAX PLAN PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—A recommendation favoring the levying of state income and business profits tax as a substitute for the personal property tax, has been made in the annual report of the New Jersey State Board of Taxes and Assessment, and submitted to Governor Edwards.

## TURKISH MISRULE IN EUROPE ENDED

### March of Greek Troops Into Eastern Thrace Opens New Era for Country Bearing Memories of Byzantine Empire

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—The march of the Greek troops in eastern Thrace, apart from the interest it holds for the world in that it marks the end of Turkish misrule in Europe, revives memories of past glories under Alexander of Macedonia, and especially under the golden days of the Greek Byzantine Empire.

Rodosto, the salient point of the advance of Hellenism into Thrace, is situated at about 85 miles from Constantinople and at an equal distance from Gallipoli, on the Sea of Marmora. It has a population of 8000 inhabitants, of whom the majority are Greeks. It is the capital of the Sanjak of Rodosto, or, as the Turks call it, Tekfurdaghi, in the Vilayet of Adrianople, and is a very important commercial center for the Province of Adrianople.

The Sanjak of Rodosto consists of 12 districts with 226 towns and villages, and a total population of 140,000. The Sanjak is rich in forests. Agriculture, husbandry and commerce are developed to a considerable degree.

The City of Rodosto is, perhaps, a very typical place where the progress of the Greeks and the backwardness of the Turks form a striking contrast. The Turkish quarters present a sad figure of ruin and dilapidation. The Turkish population is poor. It seems that the Turks deny themselves all lucrative occupations. They are satisfied with a scanty livelihood, which they derive with least effort from their inherited estates. The commerce, shipping, the arts and the professions, even the cultivation of the soil, are in the hands of the Greeks.

Turks Only Came for Taxes  
Rodosto, the ancient Greek colony of Bissathos, toward the 14th century of our era, seceded from the Byzantine Empire and constituted itself into an independent Greek Despotate. The Turks called it Zephir Daghi. Heraclea or Eregli, the other landing place of the Greeks, is a small port, founded in the 6th century before the present era and like Rodosto, it preserves its Hellenic preponderance.

Other towns on the coast of the Sea of Marmora from the Bosphorus to the Straits are: Silivri, the ancient Selymbria, Panados, Ganos, Chora, Myrionphoton, Peristeri and Gallipoli. All these towns are occupied exclusively by Greeks. The Turks were in the habit of visiting them only once a year to collect taxes. All these towns are full of life and activity, and fortunes are not rare in them.

On the Black Sea coast the Greeks will soon occupy the small ports of Derkos and Midia at a distance of 50 and 55 miles, respectively, from Constantinople.

In the interior of the Sanjak of Rodosto, the principal cities of the interior of the Sanjak are: Hairoholl, or Hierapolis, Lule-Burgas, Chori, Kerekli, and Vyza, in which the population is nearly equally divided between Greeks and Turks. Only in Chori there are about 100 Armenian families. Lule-Burgas has a population of about 15,000 inhabitants. Chori, about 8000, Vyza, about 5000, Hairoholl, 4000, and Kerekli, 2000. At Vyza and at Chori the Greek main-tenance Greek colleges, Baba-Ekisi and Haysa are the last two towns in the Sanjak, each of a population of nearly 6000, the former almost entirely Turkish, and the latter almost entirely Greek.

#### Capital of the Province

Adrianople is the capital of the Province bearing the same name. The total population of the province, before 1912, was 1,100,000 inhabitants, of whom nearly 370,000 were Greeks, 500,000 Turks, and 108,000 Bulgarians. The city of Adrianople has a population of nearly 150,000 distributed as follows: 50,000 Greeks, 60,000 Turks, 5,000 Bulgarians, and 35,000 various nationalities. There are in the city 3000 shops, mostly Greek, 63 inns, 76 fountains, 150 mosques, seven Greek schools, two Armenian, and two Bulgarian, 13 Greek churches, two Rumanian, and one Bulgarian, two Roman Catholic churches, 12 synagogues, and seven stone bridges.

Adrianople is built on a vast plain at the confluence of three great rivers, Maritza (Hebrus), Tondja, and Arda. These rivers gather all the waters that flow from the vast basin formed by the Haemus and the Rhodope, high mountains which describe a semi-circle around eastern Rumelia and which the Turks call the Balkan Mountains.

In antiquity, Adrianople was called Orestias, and was the capital of the Thracian kings. On the ruins of Orestias, the Romans founded Adrianopolis, the modern Adrianople. The entire vilayet of Adrianople as it was in 1912 was bounded on the north by the Balkan Mountains, to the east by the Black Sea and the Tchaldja Hills, to the south by the Propontis and the Straits, as well as by the Aegean, and to the west by the Mesta River, covering nearly 29,000 square miles, or a little under the entire area of the Greek Kingdom of 1912. The territory awarded to Greece by the Peace Conference in Thrace is nearly 20,000 square miles. The rest, or 9,000 square miles, has been awarded to Bulgaria.

#### Old Prosperity Looked for

The urban population of Thrace is 350,000, of whom 185,000 are Greeks. Kirk-Kilassch, the last defense of Turkish rule in Thrace, has a population of 23,000, of whom 17,000 are Greeks. Kirk-Kilassch is the capital of the

Sanjak bearing the same name, with a total population of 160,000, people, of whom 77,000 are Greeks, 53,000 Turks, and about 29,000 Bulgarians. The railroads of Thrace consist of two main lines, the Constantinople-Adrianople line, about 266 miles long, and the Lule-Burgas-Saloniki line, about 373 miles long. Thrace has in all about 270 miles of roads.

The Greek occupation will bring the old prosperity to Thrace and the 1,000,000 present population will soon reach the population of the old Kingdom of Greece, or nearly 3,000,000, under good administration and under natural scientific and intensive cultivation of the fertile plains of the Province.

## PRESS DELEGATES ARRIVE IN CANADA

### Welcome Extended to Journalists Attending the Imperial Press Conference Held at Ottawa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Nova Scotia—Delegates to the Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa from the United Kingdom, Australia, and other parts of the Empire, arrived here yesterday morning on the steamer Victorian. The party was headed by Viscount Burnham, proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, of London, and included many of the foremost figures in the journalism of the Empire, among them Miss Billington, representing the Association of Women Journalists. All told, the party numbered 97. The number of delegates from the eastern parts of the Empire have come to Canada via the Pacific, and will join the party at Ottawa.

Viscount Burnham and his associates were met here by representatives of the Canadian Press Association and had earlier received by Marconigram a formal message of welcome to Canada from the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Premier of the Dominion, and other like messages from the provincial governors and premiers. The Victorian came into the harbor about 10 o'clock and the delegates were welcomed to Sydney by the Mayor, William Fitzgerald. At noon, the party were guests of the city and the Dominion Steel Corporation at a luncheon, and addresses were made on behalf of the delegates by Viscount Burnham and A. Langier, Mr. Langier representing especially the press of Australia. Viscount Burnham, in responding to an address of welcome, emphasized the fact that Canada and the other parts of the Empire had been more closely united by their common sufferings and common burdens borne during the war.

"I have no fear of the word empire," he said. "Our Empire is not a commonwealth of independent nations, but a commonwealth of inter-dependent states, bound together by ties of kinship." He paid tribute to Canada's part in the war, declaring that the Canadian troops had saved Europe by their stand at the time of the first German use of poison gas. Reference was made also in Viscount Burnham's speech to the wonderful experiments revealed to the members of the party during the voyage from England, when telephone messages were transmitted by the steamer from a distance of 2100 miles and voices were heard as distinctly as though the message had come only a few miles.

The party left here last night for Halifax, traveling on two special trains, one supplied by the Canadian National Railways and the other by the Canadian Pacific. The former train is the same one which carried members of the National Editorial Association of the United States to the occasion of their recent tour of eastern Canada. From Halifax the party goes to St. John, then to Fredericton and on to Quebec.

## MOTION PICTURE CENSOR PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Unrestricted use of motion-picture films in this State was severely denounced and a censorship of motion pictures shown was strongly favored by three women speakers, representing the women of Georgia, and the Rev. Marvin Williams, pastor of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, speaking recently at a joint legislative committee meeting. As a result of their arguments, the bill providing for the censorship of motion pictures in Georgia was reported on unfavorably by the Senate and House committee.

The bill provides for the appointment of a state moving picture censor who shall operate under the direction of the State Library Commission and shall inspect every motion-picture film shown in the state of Georgia, no films being permitted to be shown unless first having been approved by this state censor. One dollar for every 1000 feet or fraction of film thereof is to be charged as a fee for such inspection.

## ARMY RECRUITING GAINS FOR JULY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Army recruiting, usually slack during the summer, has been brisk this month, 9635 men having been accepted up to July 29, Adjutant-General Harris reported yesterday. At this rate, he said, July should show 35,000 recruits for the new peace-time army. During June 11,917 men were accepted, establishing a record since demobilization.

Adjutant-General Harris declared that the increase in recruiting largely was due to the army schools, which were recently established. "Young men generally realize," he said, "that they cannot get either an education or a trade without cost while they serve the country in the army."

## COAL PREFERENCE ORDER IS ISSUED

### Interstate Commerce Commission Ruling Gives Priority in Car Supply to Tidewater Ports and New England Terminals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Action to relieve the New England coal situation was taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission on Monday. The commission issued the expected order directing the railroad companies responsible for the carrying of coal of the New England region to give preference and priority in car supply to coal designated to tidewater pools for transshipment, as fast as the United States Shipping Board can provide facilities.

The supply of coal for the region covered in the commission's order of Monday had fallen behind to the extent of something like 350,000 tons of bituminous coal a month. This means that one of the most important industrial centers of the country was threatened with a fuel shortage amounting to one-third to one-fourth of the normal supply.

In issuing the order, the commission pointed out that its action was necessitated by shortage of equipment, congestion of traffic, and continued unfavorable labor conditions on 12 of the largest railroads carrying coal for the eastern states, among them the Pennsylvania lines, the New York Central Railroad Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

#### Roads Unable to Serve

The commission stated that the present coal tie-up has as its chief contributing cause the "inability of said common carriers properly and completely to serve the public." This statement parallels statements made recently by J. D. A. Morrow, vice-president of the National Coal Association, W. H. Groverman, secretary of the Northwestern Coal Dock Operators Association and others, that the solution of the coal problem depends directly upon the railroads of the country more than it does upon drastic revision of the coal production program.

The preference in cars and priority shipments is restricted to coal companies shipping coal to transshipment piers at, or north of, Hampton Roads, Virginia, for transportation by water to New England, and to districts along the seaboard where the pools of the United States Shipping Board are located. The plan must, to be successful, have the cooperation of the Shipping Board in furnishing the necessary tonnage for the shipping of the coal once it is landed at the seaboard ports.

Attention was called to the fact that New England must have approximately 1,250,000 tons of bituminous coal monthly from mines in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, and that at the present rates of shipment, minimum requirements fall short by 350,000 tons. This shortage, existing for some months past, has brought about the present emergency, it was said. This order is expected to materially relieve the situation which existed in the mining districts of the central Atlantic states, namely, that these districts have, since last April, been able to ship only 3 per cent more coal than last year because of transportation difficulties.

#### Reconsignment Avoided

The order guarded against any possibility of reconsignment after the cars have been loaded and started for the seaboard ports except under a special permit issued by the agents of the commission reconsigning the shipment under question to some port in the approved territory. The coal cannot be shipped from the tidewater ports to any but New England territory. Pooled about by these restrictions, the commission's order should result in an increased supply of coal into the New England states from the mining regions where, it has been claimed, there has been an ample supply with no outlet.

The order designates explicitly the amount of coal which is to have priority shipment every month from each of a number of coal fields, using as a basis of territory division the railway lines serving that section.

All the shipments are to be made as part of the pools of the United States Shipping Board. The use made of the priority privilege was left to the discretion of the agents named in the order, but the amount of coal to be sent to New England from each of the specified fields was definitely stated.

#### Abuses Are Prevented

In issuing the order particular care is taken by the commission to prevent

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one of the abuses complained of under similar circumstances in the past, namely, the shipment of coal under the priority order to places and consignees outside the territory for whose particular benefit the car preference is given. On this point the commission's orders are strict and specific. It said: "It is further ordered that bituminous coal in carloads consigned under this order shall not be subject to reconsignment except upon a permit and direction therefor issued by the said respective agents of the commission, which permit and direction shall be issued by them only on a showing that the coal so to be reconsigned will go to a pool or pools at one of the ports hereinbefore referred to for New England."

"It is further ordered that shippers having credits in a pool at any of the tidewater ports hereinbefore referred to, which credits have been obtained by the shipment into the said pool of coal consigned under this order, shall not be permitted to draw against the said credit and ship from the said pool to any destination except destinations in New England."

## Coal Conference Asked

### Mine Workers' President Appeals to Operators' Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, yesterday sent a telegram to Thomas T. Brewster, of St. Louis, chairman of the operators' executive committee, requesting a conference of coal operators and miners in the central competitive bituminous coal fields to apply practical measures designed to restore normal conditions and to bring to an end the unauthorized strikes that have broken out in Illinois and Indiana due to the refusal of the day men and monthly men of the mines to continue work.

The telegram follows: "The present disturbed situation in the coal industry is a matter of grave importance and tremendous public concern. The commercial and social equilibrium of our country will be increasingly disturbed unless prompt remedial adjustments are made by these elements charged with such responsibility. It is my profound conviction that any remedies which must be applied should be done so by orderly processes and through the instrumentality of the existing machinery of the coal industry. I am accordingly herewith making an official request that you join me in a call for the immediate assembly of a joint conference of operators and miners of the central competitive field for the purpose of giving consideration to the confusion now existing in the coal industry and the national emergency which has thus been created and for the further purpose of applying practical measures designed to restore normal conditions. Please advise me at the earliest possible hour of your action."

#### Indiana Coal Strike Spreads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Reports from the Indiana bituminous coal fields yesterday indicated that the unauthorized strike in the mines of the day and monthly men was spreading rapidly. It was estimated that at least 12,000 mine workers were idle, and that only 38 mines in the district were working.

The international executive board of the miners' union was in session at the headquarters here, and John L. Lewis, president of the miners, submitted to the board the telegram he sent to Thomas Brewster of St. Louis, requesting a joint conference of the operators and miners in the central competitive field, consisting of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

The Indiana Legislature yesterday passed a bill giving the State Board of Accounts the power to regulate and fix the price of coal in Indiana. Provisions in the original bill for the seizure and the operation of coal mines by the state coal commission were stricken from the bill. There appears to be some question as to whether the Legislature has the power to give the commission the right to fix the price of coal, and it is likely the bill will be contested in the courts. It now goes to the Governor, who had previously indorsed such a measure.



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## POLAND INDEBTED TO UNITED STATES

### Total of About \$80,000,000 Due From That Government, It Is Reported, for Materials Furnished Before Present War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Government has a stake of approximately \$80,000,000 in the stability of the Polish state, this sum representing, in round figures, the total indebtedness of the latter government to the United States for salvaged supplies sold by the liquidation commission in France and by the director of sales acting in behalf of the War Department.

The exact figures were made public yesterday by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in response to requests for definite information as to the transactions between this country and Poland. Most of this salvaged material, and all of it that could be characterized as war material, was sold to Poland long before the latter country engaged in the war with the Moscow Government.

The indebtedness for property sold by the liquidation commission is secured by bonds of the Polish Government, the principal due in three, four and five years, and bearing an interest rate of 5 per cent per annum. The sums due for property sold by the director of sales here are secured in the same way, but the principal is payable in six years, bearing the same rate of interest.

#### Itemized Transfers

Altogether, the liquidation commission sold matériel to the value of \$59,365,111.97, and the director of sales sold \$23,335,000 worth of property. Other items of indebtedness were incurred by Poland in transactions with the Navy Department, the United States Shipping Board, and the United States Grain Corporation. These items, however, did not come under the direct jurisdiction of the Secretary of War, and for this reason definite figures were not available. The power to sell is given to the Secretary of War by an act of Congress authorizing him to dispose of surplus matériel to the best advantage.

The following were the main items in the sale to Poland by the liquidation commission: For clothing and old uniforms, \$20,365,111; for subsistence, \$13,863,282; for transport equipment, \$13,176,493; for ordnance, \$3,984,735. All the matériel sold by the director of sales were of a non-military character, the main item being 46,000 freight cars made for narrow gauge railroads, sold to Poland for approximately \$8,000,000.

#### Official Advice Lacking

No definite information reached the State Department yesterday as to what is developing in the armistice conference with Poland, agreed on by the Soviet authorities. Nor has the department received definite information as to the proposal of the Moscow government for a peace conference with the Allies in London. A visit of Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, to the State Department on Monday, led to rumors that his purpose was to discuss the position that the United States would take with regard to the Polish-Bolshevik situation, and particularly with regard to the proposal for a general peace conference with the Soviets. No definite queries, however, have been put to the State Department by the British Government. In fact, it can be stated that the latter government does not regard the position to be taken by the United States in the matter a question necessitating international discussion at this time, though of course any decision about to be taken in London will be communicated to this government.

#### Peace Plan Complicated

One phase of the Russo-Polish situation is attracting considerable interest in diplomatic quarters here, namely the possibility that the Bolshevik leaders may endeavor to make

peace with Poland dependent upon the acceptance by the Allies of the London peace conference proposal, which in turn, it was reported, was made contingent on the surrender of General Wrangel in South Russia.

While the two subjects at present appear not to be connected, it is declared entirely probable that the Bolsheviks may attempt to link them together, in an endeavor to use the Polish peace as a lever on the Allies to force the surrender of General Wrangel.

Reports reaching here through other than Russian sources in the United States lay particular stress on the extent to which nationalist influences, who hold no brief for the Lenin-Trotsky régime, have infiltrated into the Red army for the defense of Russian territory against Poles. It is pointed out that in point of fact the Red army is not a Communist organization, but a national force representing practically every element in the national life of Russia, and every phase of political opinion.

## PLAN TO ABOLISH "SHIPPERS' ORDERS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Recommendation that the "shippers' order" bill of lading be abolished, as a practice causing freight congestion, has been made by the Chicago Car Service Commission to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Shippers, in opposing the recommendation, declared it would cut Chicago off from the Pacific coast and southern food shipments.

Due to the use of "shippers' orders," one Chicago railroad official said that shipments made by that method are tying up rolling stock. Because of it, cars have been on local hold tracks for two months, he said. "The shippers' order," he said, "is the support of the speculator and the man who is doing business on a shoe string." A general practice, it is said, is to have a car consigned "shippers' order," and instead of taking up the bill as soon as the bank notifies him of the consignment's arrival, such a man sets about selling the produce. If he fails to sell, if the market has fallen off, or if for any reason he cannot take up his bill and get the shipment, it is left on the railroad's hands. Such bills of lading in the grain business, it is said, are passed from hand to hand practically as money, and the cars are tied up for days while speculators keep the bills circulating.

## SEIZURE OF FUEL OIL AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Seizure by six United States destroyers of 500,000 gallons of fuel oil from the Associated Oil Company at San Francisco was under authority of the Lever Act. It was stated yesterday at the Navy Department. Officials explained that instructions had been given to make such seizures when oil companies refused to deliver oil on requisition orders issued under the Lever Law.

Navy supply officers indicated the belief that several oil companies on the Pacific coast which have reported their output as being sufficient only to supply private contracts, were withholding delivery of their apportioned quotas to the navy to compel "seizure." Such a course might be held, they said, to place the companies in a stronger position legally, in the event of suit being brought for failure to deliver on private contracts.

#### PORTLAND EXPECTS BENEFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Direct benefit to the port of Portland is seen in the taking over of the Grand Trunk Railroad by the Canadian Government. This action makes the Canadian Government the owner of a great system which reaches into many agricultural and manufacturing sections. It is held that the ports now controlled by the Canadian Government will not be able to take care of the big export business of the winter months and that the overflow will naturally and logically seek an outlet through this port.

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\$65—Reduced to . . . \$52	\$95—Reduced to . . . \$76
\$70—Reduced to . . . \$56	\$100—Reduced to . . . \$80
\$75—Reduced to . . . \$60	\$110—Reduced to . . . \$88



## The Rambler

### Arabian Nights in the Age of Wordsworth

Though a person of very simple tastes, I confess that I am sometimes smitten with pangs of longing for books, and, very often, for Sir Richard Burton's "Arabian Nights." I should like to have the 10-volume edition printed by the Kamashastra Society. But I content myself with looking up, almost every week, the advertisement of a book dealer who offers a 17-volume edition at about one-fourth the price at which the work was printed for the Burton Club. I like to discover anew that the immortal book, in a scholarly dress of some sort, is still upon the market. Yet I know well enough that one can love the "Arabian Nights" in any edition at all. I read in my childhood a small volume bound in blue-green cloth and carelessly printed on the coarsest wood pulp paper by—but charity would forbid me to mention the publisher's name even if I could recall it. The price of this delectable volume was, I believe, 15 cents.

Perhaps a little yellow, canvas-covered book, a slender abstract of the Arabian tales, read by the small boy, William Wordsworth, cost scarcely more. It amuses me to remember that the grave child saved his pocket money for months with the hope of buying "four large volumes, laden all with kindred matter," and it touches me to reflect that he did not acquire for a good a-for-all argument. If the sober Wordsworth blessed the forgers of darning "tales that charm away the wakeful night in Araby," how much the more must his brother romanticists have been subject to the spell of those dreamers whom Wordsworth takes care to inform us, philosophy would call impostors!

Indeed, in spite of the extraordinary fascination that the "Arabian Nights" has exercised over the minds of English men of letters from the beginning of the eighteenth century, when knowledge of it came into England from France, after Galland's translation had captivated the literary world across the Channel, and in spite of the influence that it has exerted upon tales and poems composed in our own time, the age of Wordsworth is probably the period of most sensitive response to the charms of this marvelous book. Upon this theme a student could write an academic dissertation. An unscholarly lover of biography can at least bring to memory many an interesting bit of evidence as to the spell cast over the reader by these volumes that Wordsworth, who, to be sure, never owned and doubtless never read the book as a whole, classed with "works of unimpaired delight."

The First Translator  
It is pleasant to recall anecdotes of the popularity of Galland, the first translator of the "Arabian Nights" into a European language, and to picture his countrymen, standing in the starlight, wide-eyed beneath his window, and crying to him enthusiastically—not in the mood of parody attributed to them by Burton—"O vous, qui savez de si jolies contes, et qui les racontez si bien, racontez nous en un." It is not surprising that even sober Englishmen, when they came to know the "Book of the Thousand Nights and One Night" in some version—that of Galland, perhaps, or the often reprinted early rendering of him into English, or the translations of Scott or Forster or, a little later, of Torrey or Lane—should have found it fascinating.

The weighty Coleridge, who could weary even another philosopher by his transcendental discourse of subject and object, was not always so weighty. He, too, had come under the spell of the "Nights." He informed the serious-minded Mrs. Barbauld, who complained that "The Ancient Mariner" lacked a moral, that it had all too much moral; that it ought to have been as free from ethical implications as the tale of the merchant whose careless mode of throwing date stones about aroused the wrath of an enormous genie, white with age and armed with a scimitar. I have not come across any account of Coleridge's lecture on "The Arabian Nights"—perhaps it was merely one of his literary projects—but I remember, somewhat apologetically, apropos of the delightfulness of the tales, that he surmises there is a good deal of Greek fancy in them.

Hazlitt reports that, he and Coleridge were wont to argue concerning the respective merits of the preternatural and the comic elements in the stories and that Coleridge, who idealized the "faculty of dreaming," could not understand why Hazlitt should prefer the waking delight of laughter to the drowsy bliss of building up imaginations, such as we know in sleep. In his essay on wit and humor, Hazlitt sets forth his own views at some length.

For one reason or another—liking, perhaps, for grotesque or fantastic

stories in which fairies, genii and peris play a part, or pleasure in realistic anecdotes, adventures, and intrigues in the time of the caliphs, most literary men of the time cared much for this book. Keats seems not to have been notably fond of it and Lamb is apparently indifferent. But Southey, Shelley, DeQuincey, Scott, Byron, Moore, and Hunt, for example, must be cited as devotees of eastern romance.

Like Coleridge, Southey and Shelley knew how to dream. Southey, of course, derived from his own nature, and not from Arabian or mock-Arabian tales, the moral ardor of his Arabian epic, "Thalaba," but he made it wild and wondrous, too, and thus won admiration for it from the youthful Shelley, whose appetite for marvel and mystery was no less keen than his passion for destroying the Domitianian magicians in the caverns of this world.

Though Byron and Moore were constant readers of "The Arabian Nights," there is a touch of antiquarianism in their attachment—especially in Moore's. Moore was in search of local color for "Lalla Rookh" and he read, not with abandon, but uneasily, notebook in hand. Byron, I fancy, liked the comic intrigues better than the supernatural wonders, but he craved something else more than either. I rather think that if he had been called upon to choose between his "Vathek" and his "Arabian Nights," he would have clung to "Vathek." He would have found in the description of the "Hall of Eblis" the sublimity that DeQuincey discovered in the beginning of the story of Aladdin.

DeQuincey's remark concerning that tale illustrates the fact that most of the men of this period—Hazlitt among them—really read and loved "The Arabian Nights" before they were old enough to discriminate between the comic and the preternatural parts. DeQuincey asserts that very early in his childhood, at least earlier than his eighth or ninth year, he detected a special grandeur and pomp of beauty in the story of Aladdin, the innocent child whose footsteps the listening African magician hears playing in the streets of Baghdad, 6000 miles away. Leigh Hunt, who admits that, though a politician, he has filled his library shelves with Spensers and Arabian tales instead of political works, who prizes the "Brass Jar from the Arabian Nights," no less than the "Blue Jar from Sicily," and who hastens to pronounce for the London and Westminster Review its editorial opinion of Lane's version of "The Arabian Nights," is no adult convert. In his "Autobiography," he informs the reader that the same precious tales were the chief treasure of his childhood. Scott, in the autobiographical fragment in Lockhart's "Life," refers to the avidity with which, in his boyhood, in spite of his tutor's disapproval, he devoured eastern stories in "ten times the usual quantity."

I have sometimes wished that John Keats had written a sonnet "On First Looking into the Book of the Thousand Nights and One Night." But "Al Cairo glistering in the magic lustre" of that glamorous book, as Leigh Hunt beheld it on his journey to Italy, could never have shone so brightly for Keats as did the golden realms of Greece. I remember only two allusions to the Arabian Nights in Keats's letters. Those two, curiously enough, are to Aladdin, builder of the enchanted palace. That is precisely as it should be, for Keats's poetry contains such descriptions of architecture as remind us of his own verses beginning:

Not Aladdin magician  
Ever such a work began.

It is rather odd that, in this period of devotion to "The Arabian Nights," Charles Lamb should remain apparently unmoved. I do not recall any reference to it in either the essays or the letters. Perhaps the secret is to be found in his half-humorous comment on Southey's "Kehama," that he is a "Christian, Englishman, Londoner, Templar," and that, when he puts off these snug relations, he finds himself in the realm of imperfect sympathies. One could hardly expect Lamb, who did not read books of travel, at least, farther than Paris or Rome, and who did not derive unalloyed pleasure from "a Mohammedan turban on the stage," though enveloping some well-known face," to care over much for strange adventures in Baghdad and Cairo and Damascus and Shiraz and Samarcand and "the capital of China," or for alien spirits such as Sinbad, Ali Baba, the Old Man of the Sea, the Princess of Bengal, the Five Ladies of Baghdad, or the Fairy Peri Banou.

Lamb liked Burton of "The Anatomy of Melancholy" better than he would have liked Burton of "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments." But he too had his own avenues of escape. Even from the sweet security of London streets, he betook himself to the theater or to his beloved post-Elizabethan world. His brothers, likewise, in moods responsive to the appeal of heart-easing tales that had no palpable design upon them, were wont, at times, to set sail for the glamorous East.

### A Bloke Called "Weigall"

South Australia's new governor, Sir Archibald Weigall, promises to be a success. His sense of humor has already appealed to the Australian. On the way across Australia by the great western express train, Sir Archibald Weigall came to a delightful little goldfield center called Tarcoola, at which a committee of welcome was waiting.

What followed may well be left to Sir Archibald to describe: "A gentleman with a white beard presented me with a most charming address but before this had been done a young man, who was evidently master of ceremonies, ran down the train and observing Lady Weigall and myself looking out, said, 'Do you know if there is a bloke here called Weigall?'"

## NEW STAMPS FROM SMALL COUNTRIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The world of stamps has seen a great many changes during the last few years. We have reopened pages for old friends among the stamp-issuing countries, there are also those which are quite newcomers to our collecting books, and now it seems we are to say good-bye to more than one of our old retainers. The map of Europe will have to be redrawn before we are accustomed to those states for which we collectors have opened fresh pages. When Finland appeared again among the new issues, collectors were not surprised, Bohemia and Armenia emissions left them unmoved, but even the most matter-of-fact Philatelist received something of a shock to learn that Bavaria had ceased to be a stamp-issuing state.

One of the oldest stamp-issuing countries in the world, Bavaria's first stamps appeared more than 70 years ago, and now all those issues are to end with this new "farewell" series. There are four allegorical designs, on white wove paper water-marked with the familiar horizontal wavy lines, and perforated 14 by 14. These stamps are produced by lithography at the Munich mint, and after being in use



New Bayern stamp

for a brief period the entire stock was overprinted "Deutsches Reich" in Gothic characters. When Prussia and later the German Empire swallowed up all the minor German states, Baden, Brunswick, Hanover, Mecklenburg, Saxony, and the rest of them, Bavaria alone remained with a postal administration all its own, and now this too has disappeared.

Russia, too, is lost to the stamp collector, and the numerous independent states and republics which have taken the place of the pre-revolutionary Russian Empire are of interest to only a few collectors. One of the new issues is should be noted bears the significant inscription "The Only Russia." These stamps are in use in parts of South Russia and in the districts recovered from the Bolsheviks during General Denikin's advance. Then there are the issues introduced by the various armies. The state of Lettland or Latvia, lying to the east and south of the Gulf of Riga, has produced several interesting issues. The first of these appeared in December, 1918, and comprised one value printed on the reverse side of captured German ordnance maps. Since then there have been two issues printed on the backs of bank notes, the first on partially finished Bolshevik paper currency, and another on 10 mark German notes which appear to have been taken from Colonel Bremont's force by the Republicans. The Ukrainian People's Republic has adopted as their national device or badge a trident-shaped figure which is taken from the arms of the Grand Duke St. Vladimir, and this, in varieties of forms, has been stamped on Russian and Austrian issues to provide provisionals for the Republicans. The Austrian stamps were seized in Galicia,



Magyar charity stamp

in which district a government was set up styled the Ukrainian Popular Republic of the West.

Hungary we now know as a Republic, and some of the overprinted issues have proved rather hard to place. Under the old régime the Hungarian stamps bore the inscription, "Magyar Kir Posta"—Hungarian Royal Posts. On the proclamation of the Hungarian People's Republic in November, 1918, with Count Michael Karolyi as provisional President, the current Royalist stamps were overprinted "Koztarsasag." In February, 1919, the same types were redrawn, the inscription, however, being altered to Hungarian Posts—"Magyar Posta." In the following month Karolyi's cabinet resigned and was succeeded by a Ministry formed by the Budapest Workers' Council, with Bela Kun as People's Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. During their short tenure of power the Soviet Republic were responsible for two issues. The first, issued in June for a brief period only was a series of portrait designs in five values. The issue was really intended to serve the purpose of propaganda, as for general postal purposes the Republican stamps were overprinted "Magyar Tanacs Koztarsasag." On the fall of the Soviet Government these stamps were further overprinted with a wheat sheaf device

to obliterate the Bolshevik inscription.

The other issues, which have been a source of confusion to the collector, cannot be placed correctly under the heading of the new Hungarian Republic, as these are provisionals of occupation. The French were in the Arad district in May, 1919, and there were also long issues for the Rumanian and Franco-Serb spheres of influence. One other Hungarian issue is of quite recent origin. It is a series of three values of large size charity stamps sold at one, two and five kronen above their face value, making a total of 10 kronen for the set. The 40 filler, carmine, shows a soldier tramping wearily through the snow; the 60 filler, brown, gives a representation of the caged or barbed wire enclosure of a prisoner-of-war camp, while the 1 krone shows the Hungarian soldier reunited with his family.

As we have already said something about Russia and new issues it will be well to mention the series of five values which has appeared for the use of the army corps of White Ruthenia, one of the bodies of troops which is opposing the Red forces in that region. The stamps are large and uniform in design, depicting two peasants in national dress. The engraving has been done by Richard Sarinich, at one time director of the Russian State Printing Works at Petrograd, and now head of the printing works established by the Latvian Government at Riga.

The latest aerial post to adopt a special stamp is in connection with the aerial mail between England and Australia. The design shows a Vickers Vimy plane in flight, and beneath the machine are miniature maps of Australia and the British Isles. The inscription reads: "First Aerial Post Nov. 12, Dec. 10, 1919. England-Australia."

## THE BEACH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Only now and then does the ocean lift itself in long slow swells, making a series of undulating mountains of translucent blue water just off the bathing beach, and breaking along the edge in cascades of foam, that counterfeited white-maned horses galloping toward the beach. Such days the cumulus clouds float in great masses against a blue firmament; and the ocean is for those who would enter headlong through the wall of breakers, as Harlequin used to come and go through walls in the pantomime. The swimmer in deep water sees them as blue mountains, now closing upon him, now lifting him high above the sea.

It is lonely, out there beyond the line of breakers, and that is one of its joys, for the swimmer is not only alone with sea and sky, but seems to have become at one with these visible expressions of nature, and a part of them, to have lost, so to speak, the "social sense" that makes him dependent upon others for his enjoyment; he needs, for the moment, no companionship of his kind—it is enough to float between the depths of the sea and the depths of the sky, swimming leisurely and without effort, or perhaps floating and looking straight up at the clouds, which never have quite the same beauty from any other angle.

But for the most part, and on most days, the bathing beach is a social spot, aristocratic, if you will, for "society" is here divided into many groups and sets, yet the most democratic place in the world, for all these little parties possess the beach in good-natured common. Crescus and his cook share the ocean; we are united by a happy indifference to looking (so an impartial observer, dressed and looking on, might say) cheerfully ridiculous. Bathing suits, no doubt, are sometimes becoming; but if we have hesitated in our bathhouses and wondered seriously whether we were looking our best in these pretty costumes, many of us would never come out except dressed exactly as when we went in.

And it is well that we do not hesitate; it would be a pity, for example, if pride prevented us from garbing in snug green jersey and mingling in the life of this odd little temporary community beside the sea, in which everybody is free to wear colors in the picturesque medieval fashion. For that matter, the more colors the better: it is the duty of the bather to be bright in the landscape, and the habit of some to do their bathing in somber black is deplorable, except as here and there a black bathing suit supplies a note in the color scheme that makes the brighter-hued bathers more effectively brilliant. And here, too, much is to be said for wraps and sun-umbrellas, the blue, purple, green, orange wraps the better, and striped umbrellas, like colored targets pointing to the sky, are most desirable.

And there are days again when the bathing beach is quite empty, a gray sea rolls in under a gray sky, a few scattered nurses watch their charges in the dry sand, and one or two bathers, hardy spirits to whom the bath is the thing, whatever the weather, are solemnly adventuring into the deep.

There is another time of day when the bathing beach is a miniature desert beside the immensity of the ocean, when no happy gathering of humans plays on the margin. Yet it is a beautiful time, perhaps the finest of the day, for it comes in the early morning, just long enough after dawn to give the tenderness and freshness of the new day. Then, often, the sea lies flat, with only the slightest ripple, the most infantile of breakers, where it meets the sand. A delicate mist hides the horizon: one or two fishing boats move silently out to sea. The solitary swimmer has the world of land and sea to himself. Looking back the bathing beach is a curve of delicate beauty, and the morning mist has changed the summer cottages behind it, commonplace enough in full sunlight, into something pleasantly suggestive of a Japanese print.

## IN THE RUHR VALLEY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The kernel of the problems of present-day Germany is to be found in the Ruhr Valley. Here, in a district which is now the richest coal area of Germany since the alienation of the Saar and Silesian coalfields, is the center of industrial concentration. Here too is agricultural impoverishment, with a population subsisting on imported food, of late badly distributed. Here finally is the district which, according to poor and rich, Socialist and Nationalist alike, is German to the core.

There is little community of feeling between the inhabitants of the Rhineland and those of the adjacent districts. War weariness has fallen upon the people. The middle class, which composes some 50 per cent of the population, exhibits a strange apathy even to such questions as the peace, the separatist movement, or the Ruhr rising. They are satiated with strife, and dislocation of war conditions, and long only for peace and tranquillity. Their patriotism is, on the whole, less demonstrative than before the war in spite of the unfavorable peace terms, while their economic condition has sadly declined. Nor can it be said that their manners have improved under the strain. They support the Berlin Government as they always will support a government chosen by the majority of the people.

The allied occupation is tolerated in the Rhineland with a fatalistic acceptance of the fortunes of war. There is apparent, however, a resentment toward France which is not felt for either England or America, a feeling which is shared by all classes from the Socialist workmen to the aristocratic Separatists, which persists in spite of the growing realization that an economic rapprochement between France and Germany is essential to the revival of both countries. This anti-French sentiment is something more than the aftermath of war. It can be ascribed to the feeling that France assumes the most minatory attitude of all the allied powers, and is the only one prepared to make military advances under any provocation, and also to the employment by the French of their Senegalese black regiments for the purposes of occupation. The quartering of the Negro troops upon German cities has aroused a storm of protest in the press. Articles and cartoons have compared the Africans to gorillas, and demanded their immediate withdrawal. Since this concession has now been made, this ground for resentment has been removed.

A striking feature of opinion which I have found in the Rhineland is the peculiar isolation of the people, and their ignorance of the affairs of eastern Europe, of Russia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. There seems little foundation for the reports of Bolshevik influence in the Communist rising in the Ruhr. The prevalent Anti-Polish sentiment rather than pro-Bolshevik feeling is responsible for the enthusiasm with which the people of the Rhineland have followed the recent Russian victories. The threatened loss of the Silesian coal mines to Poland has created a resentment among the people of the Rhineland, capitalist and workman alike, which is not mitigated by the influence of a common religion. There is furthermore in both the Ruhr district and Westphalia a local Polish problem due to the presence of some half million Polish workmen who immigrated for the purpose of finding employment in the mines. Since the end of the war the political tension has been so strong that these Polish miners have emigrated en masse to France, Poland and other countries. Yet these same miners realized that in matters of workmen's welfare they had better conditions in the Rhineland than elsewhere.

While the old nationalistic prejudices still persist, new problems are appearing on the horizon. Chief among these are two movements of recent development and outstanding importance. Separatism and Communism, which represent the efforts of the capitalists on the one hand and the workmen on the other to meet the economic problems created by the war and the peace.

The Separatists, who advocate local autonomy for the Rhineland within a federated Germany, find their chief support among the Rhinish capitalists whose interests are as diverse from those of the East Prussian landowners as from the Berlin Socialists. For economic and sentimental reasons they are opposed to Prussian hegemony, and seek the elimination of Prussian officials from the administration of the Rhineland. Among their other demands are special provision for the development of trade and industry in the Rhineland and a local militia. There is also an effort in their program to make the movement attractive to Labor. Various reforms are proposed such as more direct contact between

## YESTERDAY'S ROAST BEEF

is today's delicious hash with money saved and satisfaction gained, if to the hash you add plenty of the "wonder-worker of cookery"—

## AI SAUCE

## A MODERN WOMAN'S BACK YARD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Just down the road from my house one of the prominent women of the day has taken a place for the summer. It's an old farm house, with only a small yard, that slopes back up the hill to a bit of an orchard. There are half a dozen apple trees, some rambling roses of course, a vegetable garden with a few strips of beets and carrots, and a barn which under the new régime has become a studio. Until this year no one but farmers had ever lived there, or if not farmers people who worked down town in the village. The house is a two-story affair with a rather high and very narrow porch across the front. Inside it had one of those tiny entrance halls, then little rooms, several as though some written requirement of houses demanded a full category of rooms: the drawing room, dining room, Grandma's room, in imitation of the big houses of estates. This suite of rooms was all papered in a lugubrious drab.

Of course the modern woman is not supposed to be a domestic person. But in the case of this house it is no disastrous alteration she has contrived. First she removed all the partitions of all the little rooms—it being a modern theory that the family can assemble in one apartment without it being shortly evident that they must have walls between them. She added a window or two, and then painted the drab paper a daintily bright yellow. Even her varying cooks on their brief ventures into the country have approved.

As for the garden or backyard—that hasn't yet been so much changed. Where before a mêlée of flowers struggled with weeds, a sand pile has been dumped for the youngster of the house. The ramblers remain. A studio window has been cut in the barn. But the really fine work of the place, the delicate trimming of trees that allows a view of the river, the dapper stone walk from the kitchen door, and the actual propriety of the vegetable garden, have been accomplished under strictly modern methods. These improvements have all been done over the week-ends by unsuspecting guests. Her scheme is logical and very simple. Corral a few of the intellectuals. Choose those who haven't been intellectuals long. There are a few individuals in odd offices who led a very normal life on farms and in camps, until they happened to write a letter to the Times, or The New Republic, which was printed and has changed the course of their ambitions. Pick out some of these, and invite them out for a good rest—and don't let them have any news papers, or start writing their last inspiration. Directly after breakfast point the patch of ground that wants weeding or the tree to be cut down, and you cannot hold them back. This woman has many such friends. They are all very grateful to her, too, for this chance to get to their youth, and to dear old habits before they became serious thinkers, and just had a good time like the rest of the world. And the result is very attractive, a stone walk by a lyric sob poet, the carrots done perfectly by a lawyer with radical tendencies, the apple trees trimmed by two lady critics, one author of "What Women Are Wearing" and one novelist of the realist school.



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## ISSUES OF STEEL STRIKE UNSETTLED

### Report of the Interchurch World Movement's Investigation Declares Nation Does Not Know Fundamental Causes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—The steel strike is not over, in the sense that the main issues were not settled and that the causes still remain, and both, moreover, are uncomprehended by the nation, according to the report of the commission of inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement's industrial relations department, which, following an investigation of conditions within the steel industry, lasting from October, 1919, to February, 1920, has been made public by Heber Blankenhorn, secretary to the commission. Opposition to this investigation of industrial conditions by the movement is the cause, many believe, of the movement's practical failure.

The full commission met in Pittsburgh in November, holding open hearings, taking the testimony of steel manufacturers and of strike leaders and making inspection trips into many steel towns. Similar meetings were held in Chicago, and at various times different members of the commission carried on investigations in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, all members taking active part in the field investigations except two, who served as advisory members, and after full examination of the report, joined in signing it. The commission had the technical assistance of a group of trained investigators directed by Heber Blankenhorn, of the bureau of industrial research.

#### Settlement Attempted

From November 27 to December 5, the commission made an attempt to settle the strike, following a request for mediation by the strike committee, drawing up a plan of mediation which was accepted by the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers and rejected by the United States Steel Corporation.

The report declares that "the fundamental causes lying in hours, wages, control, and the manner of fixing all these," persist in the industry so that "the next strike," with the old causes, is expected at some future date, and that at present no government agency is actively at work to solve the industry's problems. The commission therefore respectfully suggests a special federal agency "to initiate free open conference between employers and employees," particularly to abolish the 12-hour day, re-adjust wage rates, and inaugurate a system of permanent conference in the conduct of the industry. The precedents of the commissions appointed by President Wilson in the bituminous coal industry to avert a strike are invoked on the grounds that the same method can be used now in the steel industry to better advantage when the crisis, though predicted, is not pressing.

The inquiry into the means of conference was pursued through the three possible forms of conference: Individuals, shop committee or company unions and Labor unions. It explains, restating the complete scope of this phase of the inquiry as:

"Investigation of a system of denial of organization and collective bargaining (the policy of the Steel Corporation); investigation of a system or systems of non-union collective bargaining (existent in certain independent plants, where strikes had once existed or are feared); investigation of a movement for collective bargaining and organization of the traditional trade union kind (initiated by the American Federation of Labor and fought by the Steel Corporation)."

Power of Corporation

According to a summary of the commission's conclusions, the conduct of the iron and steel industry was determined by the conditions of Labor accepted by the 191,000 employees in the plants of the United States Steel Corporation, which conditions were fixed by the corporation without above-board means of how these conditions affected the workers. The ultimate control of the plants is declared to have been vested in a small group of financiers whose relation to the producing group was remote, and which had full knowledge of output and dividends but negligible information concerning working and living conditions.

"The causes of the strike lay in the hours, wages and control of jobs and in the manner in which all these were fixed."

Considering the matter of hours the report states that approximately half the workers were subjected to the 12-hour day and approximately half of these to the seven-day week, while less than one-quarter had a working day of less than 10 hours, the average week for all employees being 68.7 hours. The employees, however, believed that a week of more than 60 hours ceased to be a standard in other industries 15 or 20 years ago. "The only reasons for the 12-hour day, furnished by the companies, were found to be without adequate basis in fact." The report adds that the 12-hour day made attempts at Americanization or other civic or individual development arithmetically impossible.

Earnings of Workers

The report states that the annual earnings of more than one-third of all productive iron and steel workers were, and had been for years, below the level set by government experts as the minimum of subsistence standard for families of five, and that the annual earnings of 72 per cent of all workers were, and had been for years, below the level set by government experts as the minimum of comfort.

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The results of the investigation have been compiled in a main and subsidiary supporting report, according to the introductory chapter. Also, it is stated, a detailed analysis was made of the relation of the press and the pulpit to the strike, fields hitherto neglected, and a similar analytical study was made of the companies' "under cover

men," and "labor detective agencies." A body of over 500 affidavits and statements from striking and non-striking steel workers was collected and analyzed."

#### Study at Pittsburgh

Explaining that the chief effort at intensive study was limited to the Pittsburgh district and that the evidence might be said to center on the plants of the United States Steel Corporation, the report adds that the difficulties in obtaining evidence exceeded expectations; that the commission of clerical men were attacked as Bolsheviks, anarchists, their investigators as Reds, and one of them arrested; that formal action was necessary to combat the circulation in written form of charges whose only basis seemed to be that anyone had ventured to make an investigation. In other quarters great courtesy was received but with inability to furnish desired statistics. The lack of up-to-date statistics which should have been possessed by union officials, the oversupply of unverified complaints from strikers, and the reluctance of the companies to impart information, all lengthened the period of field investigation, and the commission's effort was, it says, "a revelation of the lack of authoritative means for acquainting the public with industrial information at a time of industrial crisis."

The investigation brought out the fact that the backbone of the strike consisted of the mass of common labor and the semi-skilled, about three-quarters of all employees and mostly foreigners, hitherto unorganized and looked upon by the unions as potential strikebreakers. The chief factor on the employers' side was said to be the United States Steel Corporation, "as whatever the Steel Corporation does, the rest of the industry will ultimately do, however, modifications of policy which fail to take place in the industry, fall because of the opposition of the Steel Corporation."

#### Reasons for Striking

The investigators asked the men why they struck or refused to strike, and what they wanted. Answers to the first question dealt with things existing: hours, wages, conditions, grievances, physical states and states of mind. Answers to the second, with methods of changing these—"the strike leaders called it collective bargaining and the right to organization; the steel employers called it the closed shop and Labor autocracy."

"Both sides agreed that the occasion of the strike, leaving aside for the moment its relation to any fundamental cause, was the denial of a conference, requested by organized Labor and refused by Mr. Gary, the report continues."

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fort level for families of five; therefore that nearly three-quarters of the steel workers could not earn enough for an American standard of living. Wage rates in the iron and steel industry as a whole are determined by the rates of the United States Steel Corporation, which, it is pointed out, sets its wage rates, the same as its hour schedules, without conference or collective bargaining with its employees. It is stated further that increases in wages during the war were in no case at a sacrifice of stockholders' dividends.

Grievances resulted daily from the corporation's arbitrary control of hours, and the corporation, with its non-union system, was as helpless as the workers to anticipate them, it is shown. And these grievances weighed heavily in the industry because the worker was constantly reminded that he had no "say" whatever.

#### Control Outside Plants

Regarding control the report declares that the Steel Corporation exercised arbitrary control outside the plants, affecting the workers as citizens and the social institutions in the communities. "The steel industry was under the domination of a policy whose aim was to keep out labor unions," it says. "In pursuit of this policy, blacklists were used, workmen were discharged for union affiliation, 'under cover' men and 'labor detectives' were employed and efforts were made to influence the local press, pulpit and police authorities."

"The organizing campaign of the workers and the strike were for the purpose of forcing a conference in an industry where no means of conference existed; this specific conference to set up trade union collective bargaining, particularly to abolish the 12-hour day and arbitrary methods of handling employees. Charges of Bolshevism or of industrial radicalism in the conduct of the strike were without foundation."

"The chief cause of defeat of the strike was because of the size of the steel corporation, together with the strength of its active opposition and the support accorded it by employers generally, by governmental agencies, and by organs of public opinion."

Regarding justification of the strikers the report states that its data seems to make impossible any other than the conclusion that the causes of the strike lay in grievances which gave the workers just cause for complaint and action and that these unredressed grievances still exist in the steel industry.

## GOVERNOR LOWDEN TO WORK FOR TICKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, is to be one of the speakers in the Republican national campaign this fall, being one of those heading a list of some 15,000 speakers which is being prepared by Harry S. New, United States Senator from Indiana, chairman of the speakers committee of the national committee. At the last compilation there were 12,248 men and 1592 women listed as speakers, and since then 2000 more applications have been received. To supplement the usual campaign textbook, which instructs the speakers on the problems to be discussed, Senator New has prepared a series of pamphlets which deal with specific issues.

#### Senator Harding's Speaking Dates

MARION, Ohio.—Two more speaking dates for Senator Warren G. Harding's front-porch campaign were announced yesterday, and it was said that half a dozen others were being arranged. The nominee's first front porch speech will be made on Saturday to a delegation from Mansfield, Ohio, and the two additional dates announced are for next week. On Wednesday, August 4, the Senator will speak to a delegation of Republicans from Wayne County, Ohio, and on the following day will address the class in school administration of Ohio State University.

## JAPANESE RELAX EXPORT RULINGS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Adoption of a more liberal policy with regard to exports is planned by the Japanese Government, according to reports received at the Department of Commerce. While export control of certain commodities remains in force, it was stated, the government, owing to the recent commercial and financial crisis, has decided to relax export embargoes and its regulations as to licenses. Products affected include paper pulp, printing paper, with the exception of newspaper, fertilizers, rice, wheat, barley and cotton yarn.

#### FIRE INQUIRY ASKED

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Japanese Foreign Office has requested an investigation of a fire which destroyed several Japanese business houses at Marysville, California, July 21, T. Ohta, Japanese Consul-General here, announced yesterday. Mr. Ohta said he has already advised Tokyo he did not think the fire was of incendiary origin or resulted from an anti-Japanese plot.

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Seattle, Wash.

## NOTIFICATION OF CALVIN COOLIDGE

### Republican Candidate for Vice-Presidency Announces His Formal Acceptance of Honor at Exercises in Home City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Massachusetts.—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, was yesterday formally notified of his nomination by the Republican Party for the vice-presidency, and formally accepted the honor. Fully ten thousand persons attended the notification ceremonies in Allen Field, and this city, where the Governor makes his home, made the occasion a holiday. Business blocks, public buildings and private homes alike were decorated with the national colors and with pictures of the candidate.

Mr. Coolidge's speech of acceptance confirmed the attitude of the Republican Party on present-day problems. It was made thoroughly evident that the party has no sympathy with the newer tendencies in the Labor movement to organize itself as a political force. Mr. Coolidge's speech called for complete freedom of business enterprise, unhampered by the government; extended inducements to the farmer and Negro vote, and appealed to the labor veterans. In behalf of Labor a living wage and suitable conditions of employment were mentioned as specific rights to which the workers were entitled.

The "law and order" slogan by which Mr. Coolidge became so widely known last fall figured prominently in the ceremonies, both in Mr. Coolidge's address and in those of other speakers. Opposition to class movements was likewise stressed.

#### Prominent Republicans Present

Members of the notification committee met at the Hotel Draper at noon, and were afterward tendered an informal luncheon at the home of the Governor, from which an automobile parade later started for Allen Field. The chairman at the open-air notification ceremonies was L. Clark Seelye, president emeritus of Smith College. Many prominent Republicans, including Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and former Senators Winthrop Murray Crane and John W. Weeks, probably the most important figures in Republican politics in this State, and Governors John H. Bartlett of New Hampshire and Carl E. Milliken of Maine, were among the guests. A special train carried members of the Republican Club from Boston to Northampton.

Dr. Seelye, in his introductory remarks, recited the story of the Boston police strike, through which Mr. Coolidge obtained national publicity, and declared that should any party arise representing a single class "the Republican and Democratic parties would drop their superficial differences and make common cause against the newcomer."

Michael J. Fitzgerald, Mayor of Northampton, a Democrat, extended greetings to the persons attending the ceremonies. During his speech a large airplane circled the grounds, and from it was dropped a bouquet, which fell, however, at a considerable distance from the canopy under which the speakers were sheltered.

The most personal touch of the afternoon came in Governor Coolidge's address, when he spoke of Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee for President, as "wise enough to take counsel; great enough to recognize merit." This was construed as directed at President Wilson and was received by the crowd, strongly Republican, with considerable approbation.

#### Gov. Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky

made the speech by which Governor Coolidge was formally notified of his nomination for the vice-presidency by the Republican Party. Governor Morrow's speech was in large part an attack on the Democratic Party's attitude on the League of Nations.

#### Governor's Response

Governor Coolidge, in his response to the notification speech, declared for a rigorous campaign against "sedition efforts." He favored removal of governmental restrictions from business, particularly of the "menace of seizure" and excess profits taxes, and demanded retrenchment of government "extravagance" and restoration of the tariff as the principal means of revenue for the nation. He laid the blame for the

demoralized condition of the railroads to the government, declared that there "are no classes in America," and that although there has been profiteering, "this class profit by scarcity but they do not cause it," and that the remedy is increased production.

"Our party stands pledged to make an immediate peace as soon as it is given power by the people," he said, commenting on the President's veto of the peace resolution passed by the Republican Congress. The League of Nations, in the form submitted by the President, met "deserved opposition," but the party approves "agreement among nations to preserve peace, preserving American independence and rights."

#### Formal Acceptance Assured

The Governor said in part: "To your new notification I respond with formal acceptance. Your presence tells me of a leader and a cause. A leader in Warren G. Harding, the united choice of a united party, a statesman of ability seasoned by experience, a fitting representative of the common aspirations of his fellow citizens, wise enough to seek counsel, great enough to recognize merit, and in all things a stalwart American; the cause of our common country, as declared in the platform of the Republican Party, the defense of our institutions from every assault, the restoration of constitutional government, the maintenance of law and order, the relief of economic distress, the encouragement of industry and agriculture, the enactment of humanitarian laws, the defense of the rights of our citizens everywhere, the rehabilitation of this nation in the estimation of all peoples, under an agreement, meeting our every duty, to preserve the peace of the world, always with unyielding Americanism, under such a leader, such a course, I serve."

"No one in public life can be oblivious to the organized efforts to undermine the faith of our people in their government, to foment discord, aggravate industrial strife, stifle production, and ultimately stir up revolution. These efforts are a great public menace, not through danger of success, but through the great amount of harm they can do if ignored. The first duty of the government is to repress them, punishing willful violation of law, turning the full light of publicity on all abuses of the right of assembly and of free speech, and it is the first duty of the public and press to expose false doctrines and answer seditious arguments. American institutions can stand discussion and criticism only if those who know bear for them the testimony of the truth. Such repression and such testimony should be forthcoming, that the uninformed may come to a full realization that these seditious efforts are not for their welfare, but for their complete economic and political destruction."

#### "Menace of Seizure" Remains

"The property of the nation is in the hands of the people when it is under their ownership and control. It is true that a control of a part of the property when taken for war purposes has been returned, but there hangs over private enterprise still the menace of seizure, blighting in its effect, paralyzing in its result, to the public detriment. But it matters not whether property be taken by seizure, or through the process of taxation for extravagant and unnecessary expenditures, there should be an end to both operations."

"The most obvious place to begin retrenchment is by eliminating the extravagance of the government itself. In this the Congress has made a commendable beginning, but without the Congress makes the appropriations, the departments make the expenditures, which are not under legislative but executive control. The extravagant standards bred of recent years must be eliminated. This should show immediately in reduced taxation. That great breeder of public and private extravagance, the excess profits tax, should be revised and recourse had to customs taxes on imports, one of the most wholesome of all means of raising revenue, for it is voluntary in effect, and taxes consumption rather than production. It should be laid according to the needs of a creditor nation, for the protection of the public, with a purpose to render us both economically and defensively independent."

#### Views on Profiteering

"There has been profiteering. It should be punished because it is wrong. But it is idle to look to such action for relief. This class profit by scarcity, but they do not cause it. 'As every one knows now, the difficulty is caused by a scarcity of material, an abundance of money, and insufficient production. The government must reduce the amount of

money as fast as it can without curtailing necessary credits. Production must be increased."

"One of the chief hindrances to production is lack of adequate railroad facilities. Transportation must be re-established. A few glaring instances in the past of improper management joined with an improper public attitude thereby created, wrought great harm to our railroads. Government operation left them disintegrated, disorganized, and demoralized."

"Diminishing resources warn us of the necessity of conservation. It is not wise either to withhold water power, reservoir sites, and mineral deposits from development, or to deny a reasonable profit to such operations. But these natural resources are not to be turned over to speculation to the detriment of the public. Conservation does not desire to retard development. It permits it and encourages it. It is a desire honestly to administer the public domain. The time has passed when public franchises and public grants can be used for private speculation."

## ARMENIANS MAKE DETERMINED EFFORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A cable message has just been received by the Armenian National Union from the representative at Cilicia of the Armenian National Delegation of Paris, France, in part as follows:

"We are in the most critical period of our national existence. The greatest part of Cilicia is in the hands of the followers of Mustapha Kemal, with the exception of Hadjin, Zetoon, Aintab, Osmaniye, Hassanebelly, Deurtyol, Adana, Tarsus and Mersin, which are isolated. Everywhere our resistance is determined. Every day we deplore the loss of thousands. Nevertheless we are determined to carry on our self-defense, notwithstanding the imminent danger of extermination and the immensity of our needs."

The message concludes with an urgent appeal for funds with which to carry on.

## PRESIDENT APPEALED TO IN MOONEY CASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

An appeal in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, convicted in San Francisco, California, in connection with the Preparedness Day parade bomb explosion in 1916, has been presented to the White House by a committee representing the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees of America. John B. Mooney of San Francisco, a brother of Thomas J. Mooney, headed the committee.

A memorandum left with Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's Secretary, for presentation to Mr. Wilson, said the convention of the association had instructed the committee to "bring this case to your attention and to appeal to you to do all within your power to see that the wrongs that have been done to these men are righted, and justice given them."

## LEGION INVITES WAR LEADERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Marshal Foch and Admiral Beatty will be invited to attend the national convention of the American Legion at Cleveland, Ohio, September 27, 28 and 29. Franklin D'Olier, national commander, in letters to Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, and Sir Auckland Geddes and J. J. Jusserand, asked them to extend the invitations on behalf of the Legion.

## POPULATION STATISTICS

—The following census figures were made public by the Census Bureau yesterday: Brockton, Massachusetts (revised), 66,354, previously announced as 66,138; Cambridge, Massachusetts (revised), 109,694, previously announced as 109,456; Everett, Massachusetts (revised), 40,120, previously announced as 40,109; Lowell, Massachusetts (revised), 112,759, previously announced as 112,479.

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Phone Back Bay 113 or 82450.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

### Labor for Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Ohio.—"Labor organizations all over the world are coming to realize the fact that the greatest foe of Labor's progress was none other than drink," says the American issue in announcing that the Goulburn branch of the Australian Labor Party had endorsed total prohibition. In a recommendation to the Interstate Conference this organization urged "that the Australian Labor Party include as a plank in its platform total prohibition of the manufacture and importation of alcoholic liquors except for medicinal purposes."

### Mothers to Keep America Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"The Salvation Army industrial homes will have to be put to other uses than sheltering the unemployed because the men who formerly sought refuge in them now are earning wages which enable them to pay for accommodations," said Miss Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army in America, in telling British newspaper men of the tremendous economic and social benefits of prohibition in the United States. "If prohibition should be repealed in the United States over the protests of the women," she said, "I will fill America from sea to sea with parades of children bearing banners, and no liquor interests in the world could prevail against these demonstrations. The mothers of the country will keep America forever dry."

## PROSECUTION OF PROFITEERS PROMISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—Several agents have been added to the force engaged in locating profiteers among retail food dealers, particularly green grocers, according to J. J. Price, special agent in charge of the investigation. Mr. Price says he has reports of dealers who have exacted profits deemed unreasonable under the Lever Act, and as these persons have been warned, he will show no leniency in their cases. All who have not adhered to the decision of the New York Retail Grocers Association, which allows a profit of 25 per cent gross on groceries and 35 per cent gross on vegetables, will be prosecuted, for these have not lived up to their own proposal.

"The public can cooperate very greatly in our difficult work," Mr. Price stated, "by patronizing those stores which keep prices down to a fair level and avoiding those which overcharge. The persistent boycotting of such dealers will have an immediate and sure effect."

## RAILWAY TO RUN MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Virginia.—The Virginia Railway Company will in future be entirely independent of the coal mining companies so far as a supply of fuel is concerned for consumption of its own engines. It will run its own mines.

## PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS

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nect St., Boston.



## FAITH OF NATION DECLARED IN ISSUE

David Jayne Hill, in Keynote Speech at Saratoga Springs, Pledges Republican Party to Defend Fundamental Doctrine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York—That it devolves upon the Republican Party to save Americanism as a faith and an achievement from dissolution and disaster, was the burden of David Jayne Hill's keynote speech at the opening of the Republican unofficial state convention Tuesday.

"We meet as a great historical party at a time when the American people are soon to make the most far-reaching decision since the founding of our government," said Mr. Hill. "After proving its ability to insure our peace and happiness, it is now assaulted at its very foundations. On the one hand, we are invited to involve this nation in all the quarrels of Europe and Asia; on the other, we are threatened with revolutionary conspiracies at home."

"Let us all unite for 'America first,'" he said. "The Constitution first; the peace and safety of the nation first; with all forward-looking policies, both domestic and foreign, to follow, as the occasion demands them; but let them all be based on this firm foundation of solid, continuous and united national development."

"The Senate has tried to save the Constitution and still accept the Treaty of Versailles by means of certain reservations. The President would have none of them."

### Republican Policy Commended

"What, then, in this contest does the Republican Party stand for? It stands for the policy of Washington, in avoiding the vicissitudes of European politics; for the doctrine of Monroe, the meaning of which, it has been said, 'the League is there to settle'; for the contention of McKinley and Roosevelt that true internationalism is based on law and justice and not on force—all of which the Democratic Party now has thrown to the winds."

"The artificiality of President Wilson's political League is revealed by the fact that, although it is in the eighth month of its actual existence as a League, it has done absolutely nothing. The real control of Europe is vested, not in the League, but in the Supreme Council of allied powers."

"The only hope of the League's utility for peace is in a change of its center of gravity from a military to a judicial organization."

"To imagine," he continued, "as Mr. Wilson does, or did before he discovered Europe, that the war has produced a fine sense of unity, or mutual sympathy, and of understanding between the powers, is an error that would wreck any business enterprise based upon that supposition."

### Democrats Denounced

"The Democratic Party, in defense of its legacy of Wilsonism, which it has accepted, is befogging the real issue."

"First, by denouncing the Republican Party in general terms and discrediting its part in a war of defense, which its leaders were the first to foresee, the first to prepare for, and foremost in supporting as volunteers."

"Secondly, by proposing new public projects to give the Democratic bureaucracy further employment, by which the State of New York, as the most populous State in the Union, would be condemned to a disproportionate amount of taxation, at a time when the government should practice the strictest economy; and

"Third, the insolent pretense that the nation's honor requires it to assume the political liabilities of the rest of the world, because President Wilson has in his own name and by his own proper authority promised that we would accept them, if the nations of the world would make him their chief trustee."

"The first of these attempts to divert the minds of the people from the real issue, in so far as it relates to the conduct of the war, I leave it to the 4,000,000 men, officers, soldiers and sailors, who put on their uniforms to defend the rights of the country."

"The second attempt I leave to the answer of those who were responsible for the honorable discharge of the national debt, Republicans and Democrats alike, by whose toil and management the burdens of the future must be borne."

"But the question of the nation's honor, that is a matter which concerns us all. That presents a challenge which every patriotic citizen must face."

## REPORT PRONOUNCES CHIHUAHUA PACIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Secretary of War of Mexico, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, is making a tour of inspection of the northern part of the Republic, and finds that "the entire State of Chihuahua has been pacified," according to a statement made public here yesterday by the Mexican Embassy.

General Calles, who had arrived at Chihuahua, held a conference with Gen. Cesario Castro regarding conditions in the Laguna district.

"The Department of the Interior has issued telegraphic orders to the effect that the local elections be held in the states where these do not exist," said

## THE MECCA OF THE MILLIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

A glib press agent has called it, with a tinge of bombast, "The Mecca of the Millions." But if we look into it we shall doubtless find that his glibness is finely tempered with insight, which is more than can be said of some press agents.

During the summer months for the residents the real night in the "Mecca" is apparently about three hours long. They do not seem to go to bed while there is the slightest provocation to stay up. Certainly they get up at the first faint streak of dawn on any pretext whatever, whether an early dip, or housework put craftily out of the way so as to be free to roam the beach and bathe at the children's hour (Mr. Longfellow having been quite wrong when he mentioned twilight indisputably as the only children's hour) or bread to make, mending to be done, or any number of reasons for shaving the length of night to a minimum. They are people to whom a rude, flimsy shack of two, or at the most, three white-pine-floored rooms is far more to be desired than their more pretentious but torrid flat of "six rooms and" in the congested areas of the city. They pack their belongings (not forgetting the little, tiny ice cream freezer) as early in the summer as they can wrest the shanty from the agent (at an outrageous rent considering that the bathtub and the ocean are one and the

## COMMUNITY WORK AND HOME BUILDING

Intelligent Development Urged by City Planner for the Extensive Construction of Housing Which Is Facing United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—"In extensive building of homes to meet the present shortage, cities and towns should not miss the opportunity for an intelligent, economical and efficient community development," declares John Nolen, town and city planner, who is engaged in much constructive effort along this line in various parts of the United States.

"For though there seem to be certain obstacles to building construction at present," continues Mr. Nolen, "the housing problem is so serious, is so big and rapidly increasing, and is so inescapable, that it compels the working out of a solution on the part of practically every community in the nation. And when building begins on an extensive scale, as it has unquestionably got to, it will at least provide wisdom and economy to have intelligent plans already for use."

"A serious mistake will be made if houses alone are provided. Community development is essential. The need is not only for houses, but for proper planning and development of streets, public utilities, parks, local stores, schools, zoning, and other features upon which satisfactory human life depends. Building construction should be inaugurated without unnecessary delay, and it takes months to prepare sound, far-sighted plans."

### Majority Home Ownership

Mr. Nolen quotes F. T. Miller, president of F. W. Dodge Company as saying: "A country of majority rule must be a country of majority home ownership. The lack of ample shelter in the chief Anglo-Saxon nations is causing political unrest and industrial apathy, and the sum is again raising its head in the great cities." Mr. Nolen refers also to a letter sent by an engineer in Flint, Michigan, to the Mayor of that city recently, in which it was stated that there were 30,300 vacant farm houses in Michigan, 10,000 having been vacated last year.

The engineer wrote: "It strikes me that this situation is certainly ominous and that if it progresses the cities are headed for trouble. Would it not be a good plan to start right in Flint to organize the surrounding agricultural district for the specific purpose of its becoming part and parcel of the Metropolitan District? Or the producing district of which Flint is the center, working out the needs of the city on the budget basis and reaching out into the country as far as necessary to secure the production required? Supposing every city did the same, with the object of becoming self-contained as far as possible? Would there not arise a new type of community in which the prevailing friction between cities and suburbs would be abated and proper civic expansion greatly facilitated?"

### Great Activity Needed

"With a conservative estimate of 27,900,000 families in the United States in 1925 the great housing shortage will continue unless building in all parts of the country increases to an extent unparalleled in the history of the construction business," wrote Wharton Clay, commissioner, Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers, Inc., in a recent issue of Engineering and Contracting. "Though the number of dwellings built in 1919 was a bit better than in 1918, still the increase in population is far outstripping the building program for new houses."

"In 1890 an average of 110.5 families occupied each 100 homes. Today that figure has mounted to 121 families for every 100 dwellings. If only the current number of homes are constructed each year for the next five years 409,500 homes must be built, and the congestion will reach 129.6 families per 100 homes or two families in every fourth house."

"Merely to keep up with the increasing number of families and in no way alleviate the present congestion 2,139,000 homes have to be constructed before 1926, while a return to the pre-war conditions of 115 families per 100 homes means the building of 3,340,000 dwellings in that period. When it is considered that in a town of 25,000 this construction program means 476 and 750 homes in 5 years respectively, the stability of the building industry becomes apparent."

## TENNESSEE MUST FILL VACANCIES

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—Thirteen vacancies in the Tennessee Legislature are to be filled before the suffrage amendment ratification proposition comes to a vote. Three of the vacancies are in the Senate, and the remainder in the Lower House. Governor Roberts has ordered special elections on August 5 in the districts affected.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

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and doormen on bewildered vacations, looking very uncomfortable in rented, shrunken bathing suits and sectional coats of pale tan. The few men are regarded sternly as interlopers. So much so that when they are suddenly showered with pails of damp sand there is gentle but unmistakable approval from the ring of ladies who sit under umbrellas and do their Battenberg. And if the sand and other missiles fail to drive them away, poor things, the sure-fire, permanent way is to coach little Alice or Ferdie to go and ask—quite guilelessly, of course—for a penny or a nickel. The result is satisfactory, and leaves the women and children in triumphant control of the sands.

Night changes everything—night meaning the waning hours when the shadows slant, when the west is flushed with saffron and violet, and the piles in the old breakwater back of the last street of cottages make somber, temple-like reflections in the unruddied water. Then the garlands of lights on the eaves and columns of the Temple of Mirth and the Maelstrom and the Gorge spring out in the dusk and shimmer like strings of strange, lovely jewels.

Night, too, invariably brings out the captain of the beach police station, clad in his best uniform. It makes almost as much of a function as the changing of H. R. M. Guard. He looks quite as if he realized shrewdly that twilight adds a rare glamour to the ornate decorations of gilt on his well-pressed broadcloth and gives him the unquestioned status of a personage. But at any rate his stride is slow and majestic. He bends a benign eye on tow-headed children, greets their im-

same) and move their households in toto to the beach.

It is near enough to the city so that by dint of this pronounced early rising and an undivided attention given the matter in hand those who must get to their shops and offices in the city on time, do their work and

return in the evening with thankful hearts for the means of rejuvenation. The nearness to the water and the bewildering delights of amusement places on the Midway make up for deficiencies in plumbing and quiet. As a matter of fact, one so inclined may get quite a satisfying survey of the affairs of his neighbors at almost an arm's length. It spreads a vision of life before them quite equal, if not superior, to any novel borrowed from the Excelsior Lending Library at 2 cents a day, 4 cents minimum charge.

If the housekeeper wants ice she goes and gets it. She may have to trudge far down the beach and stand in a widening group of good-natured, calico-clad housewives, basket or pail in hand until the rumbling, creaking yellow cart comes dawdling along and the boisterous gentleman with a gaudy bandanna knotted about his throat permits her to barter with him for his precious commodity. Her bartering is entirely due to a certain toleration on the gentleman's part. He is philosophic and believes unreservedly that all women must talk. But he invariably takes the trick, as you might say.

There is always a pleasant drip-drip from the tail of the cart, which is very nice for the children who tag along with their mothers and assemble like rabbits about a lettuce patch, for they can dabble their feet and hands in the mud until they are ordered out of the way through their parents knowing that the natural course of the day's program will make them dirty enough without superinducement. And of course when the ice man chops the big cakes into 20-cent junks there are flying slivers to be retrieved from the dusty road by the nimble ones and munched under a barrage of "After you, Johnnie!" "You know me?" "Billy!"

The daytime at the beach is practically reserved for women and children, although there is usually a sprinkling of grim, meek bookkeepers



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Ice cream cones

And night brings the millions mentioned by the press agent. Not only the returning tenants from their offices and shops but the vast army of those who inhabit that favorite of fictionists, the hall bedroom. Big-eyed girls who during the day bend over endless seams in great rooms ventilated to the entire satisfaction of the Garment Workers Union. Youngsters



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

On the beach

scarcely out of the hair-ribbon age who have leaped out of the last compulsory grade in school to the independence of a cash girl's job in department stores. Boys who firmly expect one day to be president of the bank for which they scurry, whistling, about a network of city streets totting fabulous sums in bonds. They keep one precious dollar out of their slender wages each week (paying meager board and buying War Saving stamps as the first step up the ladder with the rest). That dollar enables them to pay for an enchanting ride across a bay cluttered with smoking, ruff-raff tugs and sullen tramps in for coal, to change to a lurching, crowded train that finally spills them out on the platform of a small red wooden station close enough to the Mecca to be reached by the jerky, luring strains of jazz from dance halls and flying horses.

They have the whole evening in which to wander up and down the Midway in the glare of colored lights, their ears pleasantly assaulted by the medley of many off-key instruments, and just money enough left (keeping the return fare safe from impulsive dissipation in a separate pocket) for one ride on a whirling, garish contraption of wooden horses urged into unseeing speed by a shrill steam piano, and a glass of ginger ale and one package of pop corn or crispettes, half of which they keep for the wistful mother who, no matter how late it is, always is rocking gently in the front window just behind the fluttering imitation flit curtain to say "Hello, dearie—did yuh get cooled off?"

And what of the people at the Mecca who do not come to see, but who stay to provide things to see? The swarthy foreigner who looks like a brigand, and who last winter stayed

## HAWAII HOST TO OFFICIAL VISITORS

Congressional Inspection Party Spends Two Days Visiting Islands on Way to Orient

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Two senators and 25 representatives, many of them accompanied by their families, and representatives of federal bureaus, form the group of congressional visitors which spent two days in Honolulu recently on their way to the Orient on the transport Great Northern. The party is officially known as the Congressional Inspection Party, and will visit Japan, China and the Philippines before returning to San Francisco by way of Honolulu.

Upon arriving here the party was taken around the island, being entertained at luncheon at the Haleiwa Hotel, where Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, Hawaii's chief delegate to Congress, and others spoke. On the following day they were the guests of the Honolulu Ad Club at a luncheon, and in the evening were guests at a "luau," or old-fashioned native feast, given by the Pan-Pacific Union at Waikiki Beach.

Senator John W. Sterling of North Dakota, opening a brief address at the Haleiwa Hotel, intended to say "Aloha," the Hawaiian word of greeting, but instead spoke the old American word "Hello," which drew applause and laughter.

"We are not only going to be true to Hawaii," he said, "but to its further growth and development, and for Americanism in the islands as well. We have great racial problems. One of the factors in our stay here will be a study of the racial problem that confronts you. You have your problems just as Congress is confronted with great problems."

## CITIZENS SEEK TO ENFORCE ROAD LAWS

POUGHKEEPSIE, New York—Plans are under way by the authorities in Wappingers Falls, south of here, to swear in all the residents of the village as special police, unless violations of the highway traffic laws by motorists passing through are stopped. Already a number of the residents are acting as special police, two and three to a block.

An increase of \$10 to \$25 in the fines to be imposed on offenders also is announced. Jail terms are likewise contemplated. Besides speeding, the use of open cut-outs and passing on the wrong side of "iron policemen" are, complained of by the village people.



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AUSTRIAN SCHOOLS  
IN NEED OF FUNDS

Universities and Technical Schools  
Now Practically Without  
Equipment and Official Grants  
Are Quite Inadequate

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Probably no public institutions in Austria have suffered more through the war than the universities and indeed schools of all kinds. Their revenues are utterly exhausted or hopelessly out of date. They can no longer command the services of eminent professors and teachers, and their once high position in the world of science and art, has been lost—for a long time at least, if not forever.

The official grants to universities and schools are essentially the same now as before the war, though even then the amount was quite insufficient and the directors and managers were constantly appealing to the various ministries for more money. When the war broke out, grants were reduced by one-third, or even half on the plea that the number of students was so much less.

At the end of the war, the universities and technical schools were practically without equipment. They had no glass, no rubber, no retorts, no metals, and very little platinum, the latter a most necessary article. They had bought no foreign books or papers for five years and their scientific instruments and machinery were either worn out or hopelessly out of date. Now the enormous prices make it impossible to replace all these appliances.

The misery of the situation has been greatly accentuated by the increase in the number of students returning from the army. There are now five times as many as before. The grants ought to be vastly increased, as so much equipment is necessary. But the purchase of new appliances is almost impossible as the home markets are destitute of supplies, and the low value of the Austrian exchange makes the cost of foreign articles most exorbitant. Platinum which every student needs in the form of tin or wire, now cost about two hundred times peace prices. As the average student is quite unable to afford any such outlay, study and research are becoming the private privileges of the rich.

## Aid of State Necessary

Divested of nearly everything they need, these educational institutions ought to have a hundred times as much money as formerly to carry on their work properly. The directors of the chemical departments in all the universities, have recently signed a declaration that they will be forced to close their schools, if the state does not come to their aid.

The Central Meteorological Institution for instance, has 1800 crowns at its disposal for books. The yearly subscription for an English periodical which is absolutely indispensable, now costs 1200 crowns alone. The necessary German papers cost over 1000 crowns.

The provincial universities at Graz and Innsbruck, are if possible in an even worse state. The university at Innsbruck enjoys a grant of 1000 crowns a year which is about the price of a few glass retorts. Other institutions are in the same plight. Most of their apparatus is worn out and there is no money to replace it. Even where they have their own workmen, they are no better off, as raw materials are lacking. Having no brass nor copper nor steel, they cannot work. Their libraries could not afford to continue buying English, American and French books and periodicals during the war and thus the absolutely vital connection with the studies and discoveries going on in foreign lands has been completely severed.

## Number of Students Increased

The probabilities of recovering from this deplorable condition seem very remote. The largest physiological institution in Austria has a total income of 10,000 crowns. One new microscope would more than exhaust this sum. Micro-photography is quite out of question, as the plates are enormously dear. The same applies to projection apparatus. A whole year's income would not suffice to buy the necessary rubber pipes and reagent glasses for the students. At the same time the number of students has risen to some 700 but their fees are quite inadequate to cover the cost of these lessons.

The whole work of research in the Austrian universities is endangered at the present moment. The National Assembly has done something to improve the economic conditions of the professors and teachers, but this is not enough. A really eminent professor, or instructor, from Germany or Switzerland, cannot now be tempted to come to an Austrian university, no matter how high a salary is offered. He demands everything necessary for



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carrying on his work and this at the present time cannot be guaranteed. There is no doubt that the universities of Austria are going down. Indeed they had begun to do so, but for very different reasons, before the war. They are fast dropping to a kind of average level, which might suffice in some branches of administration. But natural science is not a branch of administration and demands the highest standard attainable.

Leading men in natural science and education in Vienna are urging the necessity of restoring the universities and teaching institutions to their former high position, as one of the chief means of maintaining the character and standing of Vienna as a great center of art and culture. Only recently when it became known that the famous court opera, and equally famous court theater, were in serious financial embarrassment, a few wealthy Viennese bankers and merchants met together and promptly raised a very large sum of money to keep these centers of music and the drama going on the same high plane as in the past.

Such support is absolutely necessary for the great educational centers of the city and country. Public feeling must be aroused. Vienna can only live when it is really a center of culture. It is absurd to talk of increasing the productive forces in the country, when so little support is forthcoming for chemical and technical schools and universities.

BRITISH WOMEN'S  
WORKING HOURS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Parliament has recently had before it a bill seeking to give statutory effect to the decisions of the League of Nations industrial conference at Washington. On the second reading of the bill, an amazing clause which has been designated as retrograde and a betrayal of the Washington conference, received the strongest opposition, so that at the close of the evening's debate, Major Baird, Undersecretary to the Home Office, gave the impression that that night's discussion had marked the last of the proposal. The clause in question read: "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, it shall, subject to any conditions presented by the Secretary of State, be lawful at any time between 6 in the morning and 10 in the evening on any weekday, other than Saturday, to employ women and young persons in shifts, averaging for each shift not more than eight hours per day." The Washington conference, which was said to aim at establishing a general international standard for labor legislation, agreed on various conventions, which were to be placed before respective governments for ratification within a year. These dealt with the conditions of employment of women and young persons, and were regarded as a very interesting and valuable beginning for the labor section of the League of Nations.

The main scheme of the bill brought before the House of Commons, was generally approved, but the above-quoted clause roused indignant protests, particularly from the Labor and Liberal members. No one but the official apologists had a word to say in its favor, and it was stated that Labor would fight it word by word, and that Lancashire operatives intended to offer the most strenuous opposition. The reason given for framing the clause was, that it would permit of the employment of two sets of women in the same factory, and so increase production. Its effect would be to perpetuate the war-time arrangements which provided for women to continue work up to 10 o'clock at night. Factory and workshop legislation is conceived with the well-being of the workers, and any provision made to this end, in the past, has been conformed to by the employers; in fact it is said that the best employers have always been ahead of the law. Major Baird, in replying to the criticism in the House, said that 25,000 women and 5500 young persons were now engaged in night work, and it would not be reasonable, without detailed discussion, to withdraw the clause. The Home Secretary would receive a deputation, and if the clause could not be justified it would be withdrawn. The bill was then read a second time.

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WORLD CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE FORMED

Meetings in Paris of Delegates  
of Five Nations Result in the  
Foundations Being Laid—  
Important Decisions Taken

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—As a result of the meetings of industrial delegates of five nations in Paris the foundations of a world chamber of Commerce have been laid. Although the principal work toward the erection of such a body has been accomplished in Paris, it should not be forgotten it was at Atlantic City last year when the American Chamber of Commerce and French manufacturers discussed the situation, that the project was really formulated.

Here there were not only Americans and French but also British, Italian, and Belgian representatives. The basis of the scheme was broadened. This combination of business men of five nations is not meant to be exclusive. On the contrary other nations will be welcome. They will be solicited to form part of the International Chamber.

## "A Bringer of Peace"

As one of the delegates put it to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "Business has been accused of being the breeder of wars. Who knows but that business may not yet prove to be the bringer of peace? Perhaps the true League of Nations in the world as we know it would be a league of business men. When peace is sought with Russia it is sought along business lines. Begin to exchange goods and diplomatic relations spontaneously follow. You cannot be at war with a people from whom you are buying and to whom you are selling."

"Again take the case of Germany. Although the Allies have signed a peace treaty, peace does not really exist. France and Germany in particular still face each other as enemies. But the practical men of both nations realize that peace relations mean business relations and as soon as business relations are really restored peace relations will truly exist. Business if rightly conceived has healing virtues. Do not misunderstand me. I do not mean that the spirit of good will is not more important than treaties and traffic. What I do say is that traffic is worth more than treaties, and traffic in itself will help to bring about the spirit of good will."

## Commerce Gives Unity

Whatever may be thought of this view—and it is one which is held by a surprisingly large number of business men who believe that commerce makes for international solidarity and gives the world a clear consciousness of its unity—it would doubtless be wrong to pretend that all the delegates are consciously animated by this thought. It is sufficient that some of them have it and that the rest are just plainly and honestly endeavoring to facilitate international commerce

which at present labors under all kinds of difficulties, difficulties due to the unsettled state of Europe, the economic confusion, and the uncertain future, difficulties complicated by national restrictions and separatist national interests.

There were 180 American delegates, 150 French delegates, 50 British delegates, 50 Italian delegates and 20 Belgian delegates. They all showed a commendable desire to understand each other. The Americans in particular before the conference opened went to inquire for themselves into the conditions which prevail in France. Notably they visited the ruined districts, they ascertained for example the needs of Lille. They saw French chemical factories, French spinning factories, French coal mines, and so forth.

The chairman of the American delegation was John H. Fahey and among the members was Mr. Van Stress, Mr. Floquard, well-known industrialists of New York, Mr. Ingersoll, an American industrial official, W. L. Hemingway, banker, Mr. Bedford of the Standard Oil Company, Edward Filene of the American Bankers Association, Mr. Thomas Lamont, who is not only a banker but was engaged in the peace negotiations.

## Codification of Laws

The subjects that were discussed and upon which important decisions were taken included the facilities for importing and exporting which are certainly inadequate for the world's needs at present. If commerce can be used to realize peace in the world it cannot be denied that in actual circumstances irritating commercial difficulties arise which lead to international differences; and therefore the desirability of an international organization which can help to settle these differences was discussed. The codification of commercial laws was therefore one of the most important occupations of the conference.

The intensification of universal production and the wise distribution of that production in the world was also taken into consideration. Stress was laid upon the necessity of strengthening the friendly links between peoples by which all nations will be enabled to benefit from the natural advantages of other nations. The necessity of more frequent meetings between men of affairs—business men and financiers—of the world also came up for discussion.

A permanent institution with a central bureau in which all countries will eventually be represented is to be created and there will be prepared all information relative to the production and the needs of the interested states. Obviously such a gigantic scheme required the careful erection of suitable machinery and to this all-important matter the conference turned its special attention.

Committees to deal with questions of finance, raw materials, shipping, unfair competition and reconstruction were appointed. These are the big outstanding features of commerce. The economic situation of the various countries of the world as a result of the war which has affected every country was considered to be the most important matter to be investigated.

The interests that the French Premier took in this international convention of chambers of commerce was regarded as extremely satisfactory.

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INDIA'S ATTITUDE  
TO HUNTER REPORT

Document Shows Honest Striving  
of a Judicial Committee to  
Take Impartial View of Case

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—The Hunter report has at last been published, together with the comments of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The report has been received very quietly in India, and though the opinions on it vary considerably, the chief feeling seems to be that it is the considered judgment of a judicial committee honestly striving to take an impartial view of the whole case, and that the best course now for all parties to adopt is to drop the controversy and turn to constructive work in a spirit of cooperation.

The main point of controversy has of course been with regard to the action of General Dyer at Jallianwalla Bagh. In this connection the Hunter report, the Government of India and the Secretary of State all agree that he should have given more warnings before he fired, that he should have ceased to fire when the crowd began to disperse, and that he should have used only sufficient force to deal with the one situation. At the same time they also declare that by his action he undoubtedly quelled the whole rising and prevented the spread of the rebellion over the whole of the Punjab.

## Necessity for Force

The reports all lay stress on General Dyer's honesty of purpose and devotion to what he conceived to be his duty, and while condemning him for having used an excess of force in order to produce a moral effect throughout the Province, they at the same time admit the necessity for such force, and the fact that General Dyer had to consider "conditions in the Punjab generally, and he was entitled to lay his plans with reference to these conditions."

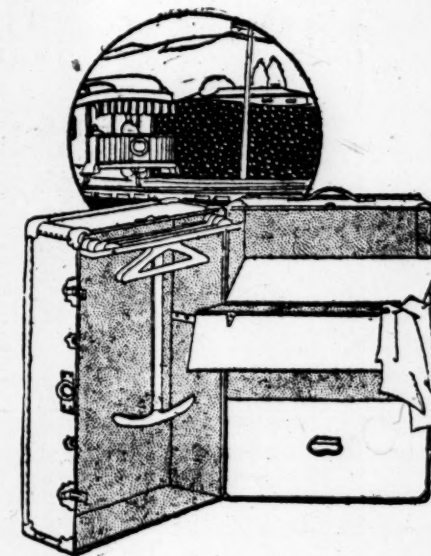
What it really comes to is this, that

the reports all condemn General Dyer and contradict themselves at the same time as to his culpability. This confusion seems to arise from their immediate requirements should ever be exercised, but they acknowledge that in this case it saved the whole of the Punjab from the horrors of rebellion. The contradictions in the reports are unfortunate as they have given the impression in English circles in India that General Dyer was made the scapegoat as a sop to the extremist agitators.

## Mr. Ghandi's Responsibility

The Hunter report does lay great stress on one point which Mr. Montagu entirely omits, and which has caused some feeling, and that is that the whole moral responsibility of the rising rests with Mr. Ghandi, who organized the agitation against the Rowlett Acts and the "Satyagraha" movement, which he preached as "civil disobedience to law." When in the hands and minds of a mob, however, and an ignorant mob at that, such "civil disobedience" is very apt to be easily inflamed to arson and rebellion, and such was the case. When the harm was accomplished Mr. Ghandi blandly said that he had "underrated the forces of evil." General Dyer has been severely censured and punished for a mistaken conception of duty and an action about which he had only 30 seconds to decide, whilst Mr. Ghandi, who for months deliberately organized the opposition to the government, is still unpunished, and in point of fact at the beginning of a new movement to "compel" the Government of India to revise the Turkish peace terms.

The Indian papers have, on the whole, accepted the report as an impartial statement, though the extreme ones are not satisfied with the punishment of General Dyer alone. The "Bengalee" one of the leading Indian daily papers, wisely says that the educated classes of Indians are not intent on getting "a pound of flesh" from General Dyer, but they desire rather the vindication of fundamentals than the punishment of the officers concerned.

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## SPAIN'S CLAIMS ON TANGIER SET FORTH

While Extension of Loan Is Being Sought by France Madrid Papers Point to French Lack of Reciprocity Over Tangier

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—It is very difficult to see how any sort of settlement of the kind diplomatically described as amicable can be the outcome of the present question, as to the future possession of Tangier, if controversy continues on its present lines, which, as between Madrid and Paris, seems to become increasingly keen, while the issue is direct, with no apparent means of compromise.

The "Sol," which has been devoting special and acute attention to this Morocco problem, declares that the relations between Spain and France are at the present time beset with difficulties. The "Imparcial" adopts the same view and censures the Paris press for the tactless campaign it has been conducting in the matter of this Tangier question, France generally, and those who have chosen to speak for her in this matter, being also blamed.

### Date of Renewal

It happens that just at this moment the monetary advances made by Spain to France during the war period, amounting to some 450,000,000 pesetas, come up for renewal and a further extension of three months, dating from June 20, is granted. Spain has already accommodated herself to France generously and in the most friendly way in regard to this financial business, and it is natural in the circumstances that she should be reminded of it as this juncture.

This point is taken up by the leading Conservative organ, the "Epoca," which is not merely that, and also one of the most serious and responsible newspapers published in Spain, but is the organ also of Mr. Dato, the Prime Minister. This being so, a leading article occupying the first column on the front page on this subject must be considered remarkable and of the deepest importance.

It is headed pointedly—"Francos-Spanish Relations—Our Cordiality Demands Reciprocity." At the beginning of this article it is stated that in Spain they had lately been reading some significant statements in the French press such as they would always take notice of, but that was much more the case when such a prudent newspaper as the "Journal des Debats," in the last issue received in Madrid, made echo of them.

### Consideration Desired

Nobody so much as themselves was gratified by increase in the prosperity of France in every direction, economic and political, and nobody so much desired the advancement of the excellent relations which should unite the two countries in the intellectual fields as in the economical and political, but it was clear that a little mutual consideration and reciprocity were natural conditions for achieving the success they so much desired.

"We are, however, overtaken by doubt," says the "Epoca," "as to whether our neighbors feel that these elemental conditions in human relations ought to be fulfilled equally on one side and on the other. We do not know exactly what is being transacted between the chancelleries of the two countries, but, judging by what has happened and by certain data it has been possible to secure, we can contribute a little towards placing things in their true light.

### Phosphates Not Delivered

At the beginning of 1918 a commercial arrangement was entered into between Spain and France, according to which Spain undertook to pass on to France monthly a sum of 35,000,000 francs for a period of 10 months, and France undertook, if we remember rightly, to give facilities for the entry of our wines into her country and to concede to us a certain quantity of phosphates of Algeria. The complaints of our exporters cause us a certain amount of doubt as to whether the convention has been fulfilled by our neighbors with the same exactness as on the part of Spain, and indeed we are sure that the promised phosphates have not been delivered to Spain.

"When this commercial pact was terminated Spain agreed to renew it for the months of January and February, 1919. Some months later, upon the appeal of the French Government, last November, the Spanish Government was pleased to concede to the other a fresh amount of 35,000,000 francs without asking for any compensation or advantage in respect to it, and in March last, when France should have begun to return to us the sums that had been advanced to her, the Spanish Government, as before, found it convenient to agree to a postponement of three months, so that the expiration of the term was put off to June 20. This again was done by Spain without any reciprocity or com-

pensation, but simply as a new example of the cordial and sincere friendship that exists between the two countries.

### Spain Makes Sacrifices

"All this constitutes a sufficiently clear proof of the sentiments that animate us in respect to the neighboring country, because what doubt can there be that 455,000,000 francs devoted to the development of our national resources, or to attending to the necessities of the treasury, or to lending cooperation with countries so much attached to us as the Hispano-American, constitutes a sacrifice to us and an example of how the conception of affection and sympathy predominates above that of mere interest in a manner that the French press does not seem to recognize?"

"Then, confining ourselves to mere economic considerations, it is not long since that prohibitions against the entry of articles of Spanish production were set up in France, which circumstance is not exactly in consonance with all that we have just reminded ourselves of.

### Further Postponement

"Spanish opinion observes, on the other hand, what is happening in Tangier in opposition to our people there and against our interests, and in transgression of what was laid down in the treaties, and it notes with regret certain procedure on the part of the French. As is seen, there is unfortunately no reciprocity. By what we read in the "Journal des Debats," and according to our information, we deduce that the French Government has asked the Spanish for a further postponement of the payment of the debt, and again, according to our information, what is now asked for is a postponement of two years, that is to say, a period equal to the original term of the original convention. We are unaware of what the answer of the Spanish Government has been, but, as to what it ought to be, there is no room for doubt in our minds.

"Nobody, in our judgment, would be opposed to the affairs that concern the two countries being dealt with at the same time, and even to their being joined to the general settlement. There are examples of this being done in the treaties of nations, and even now the case of the Allies themselves justifies us in this view. We believe, nevertheless, that nobody has thought of associating the final settlement of this Tangier affair, which doubtless will take much more time to arrange, with that of the prorogation of the loan which, apparently, France desires.

### Cordiality Might Cool

"Our worthy colleagues on the other side of the Pyrenees may believe us that as in soliciting a new favor from Spain, matters of all kinds that concern both countries should be arranged in amicable conversation, that by such a solution more beneficial effects would be produced upon Spanish opinion than by the threat of prohibiting or causing difficulties about the entry of our products into France, truly a strange way of responding to the services we have modestly exerted ourselves to lend to France, such action on her part presenting no other solution than the obligation on ours in our just defense to resort to similar measures. That would indeed be lamentable, but if in such a way the cordiality of our relations should be somewhat cooled, the regret for having caused it would not weigh upon our consciences."

The significance of these comments in the Dato organ on the very eve of the renewal of the loan to France cannot be overlooked and is much commented upon. Here it is suggested that the appeals of France in regard to the extension of the loan have not been fully complied with.

### GRAIN OUTPUT AT MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Eight and one-half million bushels of wheat is the estimate of the output of grain for Europe from the port of Montreal in three weeks. The harbor is filled to overflowing with freight boats and tramp steamers. Every berth in the port is occupied and the grain elevators are pouring out grain just as fast as the machinery will permit.

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## BRITISH OPINION OF PRESENT GERMANY

Government Report States Country Has Nearly Ceased to Be a Purchaser Owing to the State of Her Exchanges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A government report which has been issued recently on the industrial and commercial conditions prevailing in Germany at the close of last year, states that that country has very nearly ceased to be a purchaser, owing to the state of her exchanges, and that "we are presented with the spectacle of this country, in urgent need of food and raw material, unable either to satisfy her own requirements or to relieve her neighbors of accumulations which are rapidly becoming a burden to them."

As Germany cannot buy, the report contends, so also she cannot produce; she is, therefore, so long as present conditions last, not to be accounted a serious rival. She is, however, still a perfect industrial machine, running at low speed, it is true, but undamaged as yet in its vital parts, and would no doubt respond rapidly to any stimulus. Although tempting, the mere investment of capital in the purchase of factories and plants in the interior of Germany should not, it is urged, be undertaken without the most careful consideration as to the fuel supply, the labor situation, the burden of taxation and the probability of restrictive legislation.

### German Aviation

Referring to aviation, the report says that the general view is that it can only be made to pay if it is run on absolutely international lines, and for that reason the government will probably take over aerodromes in suitable localities, and go to considerable trouble and expense in providing them with up-to-date equipments to attract transcontinental aerial traffic. It is realized, however, that commercial aviation is in too early a stage to be nationalized, and is to be left for development by private enterprise, aided, possibly, by government subsidies. Since October, 1919, a special department has been formed in the Ministry of Transport, dealing with questions of aviation and motorizing, which will have the duty of organizing the official automobile and aviation services, and drawing up the rules and regulations for civilian motoring and

flying. Owing to the difficulty of providing fuel, actual flying since the armistice has been small, but one firm with one air, carried out just over one hundred flights between August 25 and December 2, 1919, nearly all on the route from Berlin to Friedrichshafen. The same company also maintained an aerial postal service during the first half of the year.

### Future of Shipping

Under the head of shipping, the report states that apart from the difficulties created by the shortage of fuel and material, and by labor troubles which were particularly marked on the coast, the uncertainty of the interpretation of the peace terms has prevented German shipping companies from developing any great activity, except in the construction of small vessels under 1000 tons which can be used in the carrying trade in the Baltic, North Sea, and Mediterranean. After delivering in accordance with the Peace Treaty, all ships over 1800 tons and half of those between 1800 and 1600 tons, she retains a total of 501,910 tons, i. e., one-tenth of her pre-war tonnage; 25 per cent of this residue consisting of tugs, lighters, and trawlers.

The future of German shipping is universally regarded as full of difficulties and the building of a new merchant fleet will be very expensive for some time to come. Under these circumstances the Hamburg-America Line and the Norddeutscher Lloyd have been forced to adopt a waiting policy with regard to building, though there can be no doubt that they will come forward with a strong program, when the general industrial and economic situation permits, and when they feel secure from interference by the Allies. In the meantime the companies are endeavoring to regain a partial control over their former fleets, by undertaking agencies for such lines as are running the vessels which used to belong to the German companies.

### Monarchy and Militarism

A. G. Gardiner, when addressing a gathering at Toyne Hall recently, on the subject of his last visit to Central Europe, and referring to the conditions prevailing at that time, said that the best thing that could happen to Germany was a continuance of the (then) government, but that no government could possibly exist in Germany unless it had the support of the outside world. If sympathy were shown to Germany, he did not think there would be any serious reactionary movement there.

On the question of monarchy and militarism, Mr. Gardiner said that so far as he could judge there was no monarchic sympathy left in Germany,

and it was now rare that any reference was made to the former Kaiser. He was satisfied that the House of Hohenzollern had fallen finally and absolutely. The Kaiser's flight at the conclusion of the war was, he believed, regarded as an insult to the nation. As for militarism, Germany was today, he remarked, as little militarist as any country in Europe.

## TASK CONFRONTING TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—"We wish to rise and we must rise to a higher economic and social level. Socialization is a difficult problem, and is a problem of the whole world. It is not enough to ask that certain classes, or even single nations, shall have a better life. After-war conditions make it necessary to change the whole economic and social machinery of the nations, and the basis of this change must be knowledge, good will and a willingness to sacrifice for the general good on all sides." In these words, President Thomas G. Masaryk of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic prefaced his remarks on the socialization program of his government in an interview in "Chas" (Time), the organ of the Realist Party published in the Tzecho-Slovakian capital. "Political expertship is necessary in the socialization program. Realism can be a very important element in the upbuilding of our state. We still have many people

who are contented with indefinite, incomplete perceptions. Therefore, realism as an attempt for concreteness is very desirable. I have often explained that realism does not mean being subdued by facts but merely to recognize facts and to change them according to a well-thought-out plan."

In answer to the question "Do you see any excuse for pessimism as regards the future of our Republic?" President Masaryk said: "The knowledge of the situation at home must goad every normal, and I should say, every decent man to work—to detail work. This holds for politics as well as business. The true politics is to look at small things from the world point of view. I have always believed that the Tzecho-Slovak question is a world question. I do not believe in everyday pessimism, nor do I believe in the corresponding type of optimism. I feel a duty and a need of constant work. Criticism—of course I mean true criticism—does not frighten me. I believe sincerely in our humanitarian program. I think it does not oppose our national program. Our historical and geographical position in Europe, and our being so inter-mixed with other nationalities, makes it expedient as well as humanitarian that we co-operate with the national and language minorities in our state, especially with the Germans who are the strongest of these in numbers and culture. Our task is to solve not only our national and language problem, but also contains a revision of our social and economic structure. When we have accomplished this, we shall have done a useful work for Europe and humanity."

## BENEFITS SEEN OF STRICTER PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The efficacy of the British Columbia Legislature's amendments to the Prohibition Act, which only came into force on June 1, are already apparent. During the month of June the sales of liquor in Vancouver through medical prescriptions in the government stores, amounted to \$12,557.91, as compared with \$114,225.71 for the preceding month. In Victoria liquor to the value of \$4244.93 was sold during June, as compared with \$26,705 for the month of May. All other centers in the Province show similar reductions.

Whereas before the Prohibition Act was amended it was possible for any individual, through a doctor's prescription, to secure two quarts of liquor, the amount which may be prescribed has now been reduced to eight ounces and there are further restrictions regarding the number of prescriptions which may be issued by any one doctor in a month. The figures for June do not altogether show the reform that has been instituted for prescriptions for two quarts issued in May were honored during June and so helped to swell the receipts. Registration for the voters' lists in the Province under which the prohibition plebiscite will be taken in October next is now under way. The plebiscite will be on the present Prohibition Act versus government control of the sale of liquor of all kinds in sealed packages.

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Consequently, extreme reductions have been made on an unusually large number of Foster productions, so that the buying opportunity this August is one which we feel sure will be greatly appreciated by the women of Chicago and its suburbs.

This year reduced prices are made on all Shoes, Hosiery and Buckles.

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Formerly \$14.00 to \$18.00, now \$12.75  
Formerly \$18.00 to \$20.00, now \$14.75

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## AUSTRALIA'S PLANS TO REDUCE UNREST

Among These Is H. Y. Braddon's Alternative Method to Compulsory Arbitration, to Better Relations of Capital and Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Australia, in common with other countries, is feeling the stress of labor difficulties, and many efforts have been made there to grapple with and allay industrial strife in the Commonwealth. It is regrettable that records show that the efforts of the great Australian democracy have failed to calm the existing labor unrest. Many thinking men in Australia have attempted to tackle this great and complicated problem.

The Hon. G. S. Beeby, former Minister of Labor in New South Wales, made great efforts to ameliorate the state of affairs existing. That his efforts were not entirely unsuccessful was shown in the fact that in a recent visit to England he was specially consulted by the Minister of Labor about the grave industrial crisis at that time prevailing in the United Kingdom.

### Mr. Braddon's Proposals

The industrial unrest in Australia has now been examined very closely by the Hon. H. Y. Braddon, and he has made certain proposals which promise to augur well for the future. Mr. Braddon, who is a member of the Upper House in New South Wales, is the son of Sir Edward Braddon, who helped to frame the federal Constitution of Australia, is head of Messrs. Baileys in Sydney, and in this capacity holds one of the most important business appointments in Australia. He was recently elected to the position of president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Australia. He holds a fine record for public work, and he was appointed by the federal government as its first commissioner in New York.

Mr. Braddon delivered an address of the highest importance on industrial unrest before the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Sydney recently. He did not hesitate to declare that the experience of 20 years had proved compulsory arbitration in regard to Australian conditions as a complete failure. In view of the unsatisfactory experience of compulsory arbitration, Mr. Braddon said that some alternative method should be evolved more likely than in the past to set up satisfactory relations between Capital and Labor.

He frankly declared that he cast no reflection upon those who had presided over the various arbitration courts in Australia. They had merely administered the system, and were not responsible for it. There was a widespread feeling that a better system was needed, but instead of seeking it on materially different lines, the practice had been to go on from year to year tinkering up the old machine, and wondering why it worked so appallingly badly. The time had come for a change, and the business world was in duty bound to do its utmost to bring it about. The present system engendered uncertainty and constant litigation, which was fatal to business enterprise.

### Laws Complex and Overlapping

Mr. Braddon called attention to the overlapping and complex state and federal laws, so complex that one large retail selling establishment in Sydney, with subsidiary manufacturing and supply depots, was working under 58 separate awards, and avowed that instead of peace the system had brought war. It had split the industrial community into two hostile camps in such a way that the development of the necessary feeling of good will was practically impossible. Compulsory arbitration insured, in the most effective possible manner, that the two contending parties in no circumstances should be friends.

Instead of discouraging or virtually abolishing strikes, the exact opposite has been the case. Workmen were apt to base undue expectations upon the arbitration award; if it did not satisfy them they frequently struck. In defiance of an act which regarded the illegal strike as a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment, if they did not strike they were tempted to look for other means of retaliation, and in this way the "go-slow" method had been evolved, with its terrible effects of a materially reduced national output, and an inevitable deterioration in the character of the workman.

### Union and Employer

Compulsory arbitration in practice meant, as a rule, compulsion for the employer only. His assets anchored him to the spot. He was only one man, and the law compelled him to stand up to his obligations. It was a fair statement, in the light of actual experience, that the law could not compel a big union to stand up to its obligation, and in practice the big union pleased itself whether it would accept an award or strike in defiance of the law.

The atmosphere of a court of law, with its ceremonial and delays and legal interpretations, was unsuited to the settlement of industrial disputes. Where delays had occurred in hearings owing to congestion, the men had often struck, because, human nature being what it is, they refused to wait indefinitely. Even when delays were not unduly protracted, the method was wrong. The parties met under circumstances of restrained and unavoidable hostility. They directly interchanged no views in a helpful way, but each endeavored, through the legal of secretarial representative, to persuade an impartial tribunal that it was wholly right and the other

wholly wrong. Basically it was an impossible method if the aims were to create happier relations between employer and employee. That was the one result that it could never achieve and it was time, therefore, that some other method was adopted.

### Direct Contact Needed

What was needed was the direct contact of employer and employee meeting together as experts, not in order to fight out a bitter contest in a court room, but rather to help one another and to find a mutual basis of settlement. In that more friendly atmosphere each would sooner or later realize the other's point of view, misimpression and groundless suspicion would disappear, and then there might develop not only a sympathetic understanding, but also a righteous recognition of duty to one another and incidentally to the community. This thing cut deep, and unless some conception of moral duty could be evolved, he confessed that he regarded the future with apprehension.

Mr. Braddon continued: "We may assume as a foundation that the 20 years' experience of compulsory arbitration has proved a complete failure; and while admitting that on the whole it is perhaps well that we have honestly made the effort. That effort enables us to dismiss compulsory arbitration forever as a suitable system for adjusting industrial disputes. What, then, may be put in its place? Firstly, no reputable employer would care to see sweating reintroduced into Australia, and therefore some kind of statutory basic living wage may be desirable. At the same time, there might be some profitable discussion as to the suggested conference about the 'labor unit.' Directly we get away from a fair wage for particular work rendered we encounter a sea of troubles.

### The Labor Unit

"New South Wales puts the labor unit as a man, his wife, and two children; the Commonwealth at three children. On such a 'unit' as for instance, that of the Commonwealth, the bachelor is absurdly overpaid, while the man with six children is underpaid. Yet nothing is more certain than that all workmen, whether bachelors, widowers, or married men with one or two children, will demand and obtain the settled top wage. Recent legislative attempts to subsidize additional children would have struck at the roots of family life, and would have robbed the parents of the sense of thrift and responsibility.

"The piece-work basis is the simplest method of adjustment between employer and employee, assuming the rates to cover a fair living basis; while such a method would automatically abolish the extreme slacker or 'go-slow' exponent. The unions themselves should have no sympathy with such men. This, too, the conference would no doubt discuss. Secondly, we may take a lesson from the United Kingdom and the United States where the trend is away from the compulsory methods, and in the direction of a 'round table' discussion; vide, for instance, the Whitley proposals for the United Kingdom. The Whitley committees and councils bring the employers and employees together in friendly talk; there are no delays; and in these more helpful surroundings, much may yet be achieved.

"The minds of men are today so upset—largely the inevitable aftermath of the war—that no method of settlement can reasonably be expected to abolish trouble in one act. Under the Whitley or any other system there will still be upheavals—because unreasonable, rather than reason, will unfortunately now and then assert its sway. The point is that some such compromise of amelioration—though probably very gradually—whereas the present system, on actual experience most clearly points the other way.

### Conference Subjects

"Let me suggest as agenda for the conference: (1) The abolition of existing compulsory arbitration machinery; (2) the creation of the simplest type of effective impartial tribunal annually to fix the basic wage for the six states; (3) to fix a clear line of demarcation between the federal and state jurisdictions; (4) the creation of councils or committees for each trade, consisting of employers and employees, frankly to discuss the interests concerned, and, if possible, to agree upon (a) any additional wage above the basic line, if the circumstances of the trade fairly point that way, (b) mutual schemes if the trade reasonably lends itself to such, (c) any troubles or grievances, as these arise, with some machinery for reaching finality in the event of a deadlock; (5) the labor unit; (6) the piece-work basis.

"The idea would not be for the employer to part in any material way with the control. The employees will not, I think, desire that, when they understand the great value of capable, unified control in the experienced and skilled hands of the employer. They would readily appreciate that too many cooks may quickly spoil the broth. The idea would rather be to give them knowledge of the concern's interests, so that they may have some idea what is happening; and a right of discussion regarding the conditions under which they work in the factory, warehouse, or shop."

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## WHY ALBANIANS ARE AGAIN IN REVOLT

Outbreak Said to Be Confined to Muhammadans, Who Have Been Hitherto Exclusively Favored by Italians at Valona

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Since writing on the Albanian question some weeks ago, the situation has become very serious. There was a moment when the Italians, whose forces had been much reduced in numbers, ran considerable risk of losing Valona, that key of the Adriatic, to which they have long attached so much importance. A number of Italian soldiers, on their way home to Taranto on leave from Durazzo, put into Valona, and thus helped to swell the diminished garrison at a very critical moment. There now seems to be little prospect of the loss of Valona. Italian men-of-war have bombarded the insurgents, and Albanians, as a general rule, are better at guerrilla warfare, for which their difficult country is peculiarly suited, than at pitched battles or sieges.

There are some curious features about the present insurrection, especially the fact that it is entirely confined to the Muhammadans, the very element specially, and, indeed, exclusively favored by the Italians, who looked with suspicion upon the orthodox Christians of South Albania as Greco-philes, and had little contact with the Roman Catholics, mostly confined to the north, and in old days devoted to Austria.

### Reproached With Ingratitude

The Italians reproach the Muhammadans with ingratitude and remind them of the fine roads which they have made in a country where there were none. Italy has spent much money on the material improvement of the Albanian Highlands. But so did the Austrians in Bosnia and the British in the Ionian Islands and Cyprus; yet the Bosnians were opposed to the Austrian annexation, and the Ionians and Cypriotes professed their love of their own compatriots, the Greeks, to the model administration of a foreign power. Possibly, as the Italian newspapers assert, there are foreign agents behind the scenes, inciting the Albanians to rebel, for Italian policy has raised various animosities among the Balkan peoples, who are afraid of Italian penetration into their own peninsula.

In passing, it may be remarked that the charges against Americans of stirring up the Albanians are too futile to require refutation, and would not even deserve mention, if they had not been made by a well-known Italian "expert" in Albanian affairs, who furnishes no proof of his assertion. What has probably provoked the Albanians is the knowledge that, if the Treaty of London were applied as many Italians desire, and among them Mr. Giolitti, the north of their country would be assigned to Serbia and Montenegro and the south to Greece, although Baron Sonnino, the author of that treaty, ordered the proclamation of the independence of "all Albania" in June, 1917.

### Anarchy Popular

But, apart from that, the Albanians have always given a considerable amount of trouble to their protectors or rulers. It took the Turks a long time to conquer Albania in the fifteenth century, and they held it by the truly Turkish policy of doing nothing but letting the inhabitants quarrel among themselves. Only occasionally, as in 1879, did they intervene by force, and Abdul Hamid II's plan for Albania was to allow the Muhammadan Albanians to oppress the Serbs of the Kosovo vilayet and to pet the most dangerous Arnauts by enrolling them in his bodyguard at Constantinople. For many Albanians, who have not experienced the advantages of civilization in America, the most popular form of government is anarchy, when every man is a law to himself, and the famous code of Lek Dukagjin, the medieval Albanian chief, is more respected than the modern policeman. Italy's real interests in Albania are

mainly concerned with the coast—and the coast practically means the Bay of Valona. She does not want a country, which is within sight of the Castle of Otranto, to be in the possession of an enemy who might hamper her in the Adriatic, and she thinks that Albania might be the open door for her commercial penetration into the Balkan peninsula and the starting point of the railway to Athens. Alike in classical and medieval times, Durazzo was "the tavern of the Adriatic," as Catullus called it, the western terminus of the famous Egnatian road to Constantinople. But, apart from the coast, Albania is a very poor country, except in one or two parts of the extreme south. There is no trade, no industry; nothing is manufactured, very little is bought.

### Italy's Albanian Policy

Accordingly, Admiral Bettolo, who was chief of the Italian naval staff, once privately expressed the opinion that Italy's wisest policy would have been not to have occupied Valona, which is dominated by the Acrocephalus Mountains, so terrifying to hold the islet of Saseo in the bay and across to the Apulian coast. Greece ceded Saseo to Italy in 1914, but on December 25, of that year, Italian troops occupied Valona and have been there ever since, despite Admiral Bettolo's maxim, extending their occupation till recently far up into the hilly country behind that town.

Valona has been closely besieged, and Kauna, with the old Venetian fort and the new Italian residence for the Governor, has been bombarded by the insurgents. It, therefore, behooves the new government to act at once. Mr. Giolitti has never been in favor of a policy of chauvinism. He was opposed at heart, as he said, to the Libyan war, which he conducted against his better judgment, now generally admitted to have been right. He was against so inevitable a war as that against Austria and Germany. He told the former Greek Minister here, however, in 1913, that Valona was indispensable to Italy, and he will probably limit his action to its maintenance, especially as the Official Socialists have passed a motion, threatening to oppose by every means in their power a policy of "war-like adventure" in Albania and Libya.

Possibly he will try to negotiate with the Albanian ringleaders. There are, however, no longer any prominent Albanian chiefs of the caliber of Essad Pasha, Ismail Kemal Bey and Prenk Bib Doda, the Miridite Prince, who, though not personally able, brought the weight of his hereditary influence as chief of that powerful tribe into the scale. The leaders of the present rising are apparently secondary figures, and most of them had been in Italian employ. Mr. Giolitti will, perhaps, attempt to use those "silver spears," with which, according to Philip of Macedonia, "all can be conquered." Only, there is always the chance of some rival nation using the same weapons, as Austria did in the days of the Prince of Wied at Durazzo, and even applying them to the same persons. Hitherto, as is generally believed here, Italian diplomacy has not been successful with the Albanians. Some blame Colonel Castoldi, the Italian High Commissioner, who knows Albania well but is said to have treated the natives too arrogantly, thus offending their well-known susceptibilities. Others ascribe the failure on the other coast to the lack of uniform direction over here.

### Public in the Dark

Meanwhile, the public is in the dark, because no newspaper correspondents are allowed to land at Valona, whence only official news reaches Italy. It is unfortunate that Great Britain has no minister in Albania, for there are several Englishmen who know the country well, and the greatest living expert upon it, especially upon the northern part, is an English woman—the traveler and writer, Miss M. Edith Durham, whose "High Albania" gives a graphic account of her personal experiences in 12 years of travel. Sir Harry Lamb, who was British agent at the court of Durazzo and had previous experience of the Albanians when he was Consul at Scutari,

is now in Constantinople; otherwise he would be indicated for the post.

Already two questions on the subject of the rising have been asked in the British Parliament, which is naturally anxious lest it should prove to be a lighted match in that powder magazine, the Balkan peninsula. At Scutari, for example, the isolated Italian garrison is living in close proximity to the Jugo-Slav troops, who are holding Mr. Tarabosh, that commanding position so often mentioned during the Montenegrin siege of Scutari during the winter of 1912. Now it is risky to allow Italians and Jugo-Slavs to be neighbors, and in this case the risk involves all the Allies, because the Italians are representing all the Allies at Scutari. Meanwhile, the Albanian Provisional Government, which sits at the central Albanian town of Tivana, Essad's old fief, has apparently kept out of the insurrection, and the Italian press has published a message from American Albanians disapproving of it. But the lesson of the whole matter seems to be that no foreigners are likely to succeed in managing the people, except on the old Whig maxim of letting them alone to do what they like. And that is just what most colonial powers do not understand.

## EVERGLADES ACT IS UPHELD BY COURTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PENSACOLA, Florida.—The Supreme Court of Florida, in a unanimous and sweeping opinion, upholds the constitutional validity of the Drainage Act, as embraced in chapter 7862 of the Acts of 1919, Laws of Florida. This act amends other acts which provide for organization, administration and financing of the Everglades district of Florida, and is designed to enlarge the Everglades drainage district, through the issue of \$2,500,000 in bonds of the district. The drainage district embraces most of what is known as the Everglades, covering an area larger than Rhode Island and Connecticut combined. It is the largest drainage project in the world, and is said to include some of the most fertile land on earth. The validity of the Drainage Act was contested by Robert L. Bannerman.

This great tract of land will doubtless bring great wealth to Florida. It is believed, in view of the growth of Miami and other cities of the Everglades, Miami's financial institutions have gained more than \$4,000,000 in deposits during the last year, or approximately 37 per cent. The gain in the last 12 months is the largest in five years, during which time the deposits increased from \$3,355,106 to the present total of \$15,761,298.

### CANADIAN AUTHORS PRAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Professor W. T. Allison, professor of English in the Methodist College in Winnipeg and a well-known writer and lecturer, declared in an interview here that "Western Canada is producing more writers today than all other parts of the Dominion put together." He said he hoped the day was near when Canadians would give their own novelists practical support by buying their books. He thought the fiction produced by some Canadian writers was equal in literary excellence to any works of fiction being produced in the United States. "The fact that New York publishers are showing greater eagerness every year in reaching out for works by Canadian writers is a significant sign of the times," he declared.

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## SCHOOL CURRICULUM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—In the course of an address before the Kiwanis Club here, and in answering criticism of the educational system of British Columbia, the Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Education, said there were 68,000 public school and 6000 high school students in the Province. The number of teachers employed to instruct them was 2300. The cry, he said, was that there was too much home work given to the pupils, but this only emanated from the cities. In the country districts the complaint was that there was not enough. There had been criticism of the curriculum but Dr. MacLean believed that if the list of subjects was gone over it would be impossible for the thinking person to find one that could be cut out. There were certain essentials to learn, although much of the detail might more easily be picked up later in life. He took drawing as an example of a subject some wanted abolished and pointed out that it was the basis of manual training, which in turn was the basis of skilled workmanship which led to engineering and other technical professions. Some people, he said, were asking that agriculture should be eliminated from the list of subjects. He drew attention to Denmark's rise as an agricultural country, a progress due to agricultural education which was commenced 50 years ago.

Another claim made by critics of the education system was that it was not practical enough. He admitted this. The system must be governed by the nature of the country in which it existed. The natural resources of British Columbia made technical education highly desirable. In this he was speaking more of high school education. Some criticized the commercial training given in the high schools, holding that while this extended over several years a course in a commercial school only required one year. Dr. MacLean drew attention to the fact that in the high school the course not only included commercial work but a general education as well. An outstanding feature of the educational system of British Columbia Dr. MacLean described as the free textbook department on which the government expended \$70,000 yearly. He said that teachers must be more highly regarded by the citizens than in the past. In order that the highest type might be procured, positions must be made right financially and from other points of view. The Provincial Government, Dr. MacLean said, paid 47 per cent of the cost of the educational system of British Columbia, or in other words one-sixth of the total revenue went to education.

### CONGRESSMEN REACH MANILA

MANILA, Philippine Islands.—The army transport Great Northern, carrying a party of members of Congress, arrived here yesterday. The entertainment program which had been arranged in honor of the guests was modified because of washouts on railways and highways. Members of the party were guests last night at a ball given by Governor-General Harrison.



**B. SIEGEL**  
CORSET, WAIST, & STATE  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
No connection with any other store

**The New Fall Dresses Make Their Bow at \$65**

Afternoon model sketched is of navy Tricotine. Bodice and skirt tailored. Apron tunic fluted around edge, extending up to waist line in back. Small pockets on bodice and tunic are trimmed with small gilt buttons. Three-quarter sleeves, square cuffs, gilt button trimmed. Wide black satin sash with embroidery in bright colors and gold, ending in handsome ornaments at back. Women's and misses'.

## The Needs of Humanity

For over a half century Coward Shoes have been serving the foot needs of humanity. That they have been well served is best attested by the increased popularity year after year which the Coward Shoes have enjoyed.


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Were it not that Coward Shoes do all that is claimed for them it is quite certain that this would be impossible.

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chosen will be there!—and the recipient  
will be radiating thanks to you!

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In every city we have Bonded Representatives who on  
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Summer Underthings Attractively Priced  
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Flesh tinted Satin Camisoles, tailored, style, slip-on model with hand-briar stitched designs and satin shoulder straps, are specially priced, each \$3.98

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Dainty pink crepe de chine envelope Chemise with tucked Georgette band and Calais lace ribbon shoulder straps is specially priced, each \$5.95

Silk Underwear Shop—Third Floor.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ORDERS LACKING  
IN SHOE MARKET

Neither Wholesale Nor Retail  
Buyers Anxious to Do Business to Anything Like the Extent Manufacturers Expected

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Inactivity prevails in the Boston shoe market. Contrary to custom the wholesale buyers have been struggling along since the middle of June, and with them has been an unusually large number of retailers. Notwithstanding this, neither class has had the courage to place case orders to anything like the extent manufacturers expected.

The average buyer is strangely indifferent to the low production of footwear, the major portion of the factories having little or no work. A few of the larger plants south of Boston started their fall run last week, but the manufacturing centers north and east of Boston are in the doldrums, and immediate prospects of an improvement are not assuring.

The restricted output of footwear has gone so far that prominent merchants feel that a shortage this fall is more than probable, particularly in the medium and top grades. Therefore, when the wholesalers begin to order, quick shipments will be the demand to which it will be quite impossible to comply while factories are running under a régime which forbids working overtime.

Producing costs are a difficult matter to adjust. Leather is firm at the new price range, but no radical changes in values are likely to occur. The restlessness of labor is a menace. Readjustment of values seems to have had a favorable effect upon the average buyer, but that is an event common to all seasons and conditions. This year buyers seem to be working along lines based on perturbation, hence a stable market will be hard to establish.

## Packer Hide Market

Practically no trading is going on among the big packers, and there is no likelihood of any large transactions while the leaders of the packer hide market are so firm in their quotations. Smaller packers are booking some business at prices below those of the larger operators. A lot of April light native steers, about 3000, was sold at 22 cents, which was 3 cents below market rates.

It is the general opinion that the central market is doing its utmost to keep prices from dropping into line with the readjustment reported in all trades akin to it. Consequently stocks are piling up, and winter hides are already a burden.

Considering the adverse conditions which environ the shoe and leather trades, it is thought that the hide market may soon have a rude awakening, and holders of the vast stocks now in storage must join the ranks of their correlated merchants and recognize that deflation is inevitable.

Tanners state that they would make conservative purchases were prices more flexible, and the conditional restriction that a certain percentage of winter pull-offs must be included in sales of summer hides eliminated.

The future has an easy, drooping appearance, and the universal opinion is that sharp concessions must be made before hides will move in large lots.

Leather Markets  
Tanners of reputation find it just as hard to sell their choice selections as do those whose product is attractive because of its low price range. Although this spell of trade inertia is sure to have an end, that end is not in sight.

Notwithstanding the dull condition noted in the leather district, and the lack of information which quotations usually convey, prices of first and second grades are held firmly at figures not far from 25 per cent below the top price range of two years ago, although sole leather records do not show more than 15 per cent difference.

The new army orders will soon give a lively appearance to many of the leather markets, but it will signify nothing in the way of general activity, as shoe buying alone will start operations.

## FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A cablegram from Consul-General Thackeray at Paris gives the value of foreign trade of France for the first six months of 1920 as follows: Exports, 7,780,212,000 francs, compared with 2,653,776,000 in 1919. Imports, 15,629,927,000 francs, compared with 13,721,559,000 in 1919. Adverse trade balance for the 1920 period was 7,849,715,000 francs, compared with 3,188,057,000 in 1919, a decrease of 3,188,057,000.

## BRAZIL LENDS TO ITALY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Brazilian Government has granted an extension of credit of \$25,000,000 to Italy for the purchase of Brazilian products, the Department of Commerce was advised Monday by its representative at Rome. Under the credit agreement preference will be given to Brazilian ships in the transportation of commodities purchased by Italy.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Am Int Corp	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Am Loco	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Am Smelters	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Am Sugar	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Am Woolen	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Anaconda	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Atchafalpa	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
At Gulf & W I	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Bald Loco	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
B & O	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Beth Steel	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Can Pacific	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Can Leather	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Chandler	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Chic. R. & Pac	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Corn Products	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Chino	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Chic. M. & St. P.	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Cruible Steel	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Cuba Cane	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Endicott John	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Gen Electric	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Gen Motors	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Gould	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Inspiration	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Int Paper	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Invisible Oil	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Kennecott	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Marine	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Marine pfd	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Midvale	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Mo Pacific	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
N Y Central	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
N Y N. H. & H.	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
No Pacific	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Pan-Am	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Penn	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Piercer-Arrow	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Punta Alegre	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Reading	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Rep Iron & Stl	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Roy Dutch N Y	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Sinclair	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
So Pac	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Studebaker	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Stromberg	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Texas Co	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Tex & Pac	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Trans Oil	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Union Pac	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
U S Realty	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
U S Rubber	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
U S Steel	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Utah Copper	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Westinghouse	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Willamette	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Worthington	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Total sales	1,126,400 shares.			

LIBERTY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2%	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00
Lib 4 1/2%	85.70	85.70	85.70	85.70
Lib 5 1/2%	84.30	84.30	84.30	84.30
Lib 6 1/2%	85.80	85.80	85.80	85.80
Lib 7 1/2%	84.80	84.80	84.80	84.80
Lib 8 1/2%	88.76	88.76	88.76	88.76
Lib 9 1/2%	85.10	85.10	85.10	85.10
Lib 10 1/2%	85.74	85.74	85.74	85.74
Lib 11 1/2%	85.72	85.72	85.72	85.72

FOREIGN BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5%	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Belgian 5%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Paris 6%	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Copenhagen 5 1/2%	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
City of Lyons 6%	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Marcellus 6%	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Norfolk 5%	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Swiss 5 1/2%	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Un King 5 1/2% 1921	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Un King 5 1/2% 1922	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2% 1923	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	95	95
Am Can	127 1/2	128 1/2
Am Bosch	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Wool	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Zinc	12 1/2	12 1/2
Arizona Com	10	10
Boston Fish	23 1/2	23 1/2
Boston & Me	25 1/2	25 1/2
Butte & Sup	21	21
Cal & Ariz	57	57
Cal & Hecla	300	300
Copper Range	37	37
Daily-Daily	37	37
East Boston	11 1/2	11 1/2
Eastern Mass	20	20
Elgin	27 1/2	27 1/2
Fairbanks	51 1/2	51 1/2
Granby	25 1/2	25 1/2
Gray & Davis	22 1/2	22 1/2
Greene-Cann	29	29
Isle Royale	56	56
Mass Elec pfd	7 1/2	7 1/2
Mass Gas	79 1/2	79 1/2
May-Old Colony	5	5
Mohawk	20 1/2	20 1/2
Mullins Body	29 1/2	29 1/2
N Y N. H. & H.	28	28
North Butte	15 1/2	15 1/2
Old Dominion	24	24
Parish & Binch	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pond Creek	16 1/2	16 1/2
Punta Alegre	83	83
Root & Van Der	35	35
Stewart	40 1/2	40 1/2
Swift & Co	107 1/2	107 1/2
United Fruit	195 1/2	195 1/2
United Shoe	40	40
U S Smelting	67	67

## NEW YORK CURB

Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	10
Boone	23
Caledonia	19
Carib Synd	13 1/2
Chalmers Motors	2
Chicago Nipple	13 1/2
Elk Basin	24
Federal Oil	14
Fennelland	14
General Asphalt	60 1/2
Gulley Gillespie	27 1/2
Ind Pack	7 1/2
Ind Petrol	32
Merritt	15
Midwest Refining	153
No Am P & P	6 1/2
Orphan	25 1/2
Prod & Refr	6 1/2
Ryan Coal	24 1/2
Salt Creek	3 1/2
Salupa Ref	5 1/2
Simms Petrol	14 1/2
Skelly	10 1/2
Spenner Pet	14
Submarine Boat	13
Un Retail Candy	12 1/2
United States Stm	2
White Oil	17 1/2

Parity	Demand
Sterling	\$4.84 1/2
Francs (French)	.0782
Francs (Belgian)	.0828
Lire	.0553
Gulden	.244
German Mark	.2242
Canadian dollar	.87 1/2

PENNSYLVANIA  
CUTS EXPENSES

Railroad Company Will Save  
About \$15,000,000 a Year in  
Reducing the Number of Em-  
ployees in East 10 Per Cent

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Pennsylvania Railroad has made the first drastic move toward reduction in expenses. In reducing employees 10 per cent in the east a saving of about \$15,000,000 a year is expected in the payroll. Employees to be released were not needed for efficient operation and represented in part a heritage from federal control. The Pennsylvania needs more than the increased revenue asked of the Interstate Commerce Commission to make its eastern lines profitable. A cut in expenses is essential. In the first five months of this year the Pennsylvania eastern lines, which now include the line from Pittsburgh to Chicago, had an operating deficit of more than \$30,000,000. With 21 per cent greater revenue asked by railroads of the eastern district, these lines would have shown a net operating income of less than \$10,000,000 for the five months. This would compare with a net of nearly \$30,000,000 shown by eastern lines in the corresponding period of 1917, when the Pittsburgh-Chicago line was not included.

Since 1916, the banner railroad year, Pennsylvania's expenses have increased so much faster than revenues that now the operating ratio is well above 100 per cent. It now pays for over wages, materials, and taxes more than the public pays for services rendered. Until September 1 the government makes good the loss, and pays in addition enough to bring the corporate income up to the average of the pre-war period. After September 1 the Pennsylvania will be forced to make good by reducing charges for service and by reducing expenses. The table following shows how net operating income has fallen off, in spite of war-time increases in freight and passenger rates:

	Gross revenue	Net after taxes
1919	\$378,031,498	\$11,032,433
1918	\$384,171,751	\$2,900,555
1917	\$290,234,093	\$4,596,230
1916	\$201,113,358	\$7,460,639

It is not surprising that the Pennsylvania finds itself able to do its work with a smaller force. During 1918 and 1919 the men and women employed on the Pennsylvania were "working for the government." As a result it required 31 per cent more employees and 120 per cent more dollars in 1919 to do 18 per cent more work than in 1915. This condition did not coincide with the Pennsylvania management's definition of efficiency. The cut in the eastern region force is the first move toward restoring normal conditions.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
October	32.50	32.75	32.25	32.50
December	30.57	31.05	30.32	30.90
January	29.80	30.25	29.60	30.25
March	29.05	29.65	28.95	29.65
May	28.45	29.20	28.40	29.20

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
October	21.50	21.60	21.40	21.50
December	20.93	21.08	20.80	20.93

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	22	24
Buckeye Pipe	54	56
Illinois Pipe Line	157	161
Indiana Pipe	87	90
Ohio Oil	277	283
Prairie O & G	570	580
Prairie Pipe	198	202
S O of Cal	308	312
S O of Ind	655	657
S O of Kan	520	540
S O of Ky	360	380
S O of N J	640	650
Union Tank	112	116

## CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	2.43	2.44	2.33	2.35
March	2.43 1/2	2.45	2.35	2.37 1/2
Corn	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.41 1/2
July	1.43	1.43 1/2	1.38 1/2	1.39
September	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
October	80	80 1/2	74	74 1/2
July	70 1/2	71	68 1/2	68 1/2
September	70	70 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Pork	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
July	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
September	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2







OPEN TRADING IN  
CANADIAN WHEAT

Government Has Now Decided  
That the Functions of the Canadian  
Wheat Board Shall Not  
Apply to the Coming Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario—While legisla-  
tion was passed last session empow-  
ering the Governor-in-Council to under-  
take the control of the marketing of  
the 1920 wheat crop, if such action  
were deemed necessary, it has been  
decided that the functions of the Cana-  
dian Wheat Board shall not apply to  
the coming crop. The marketing of  
this crop will revert to the usual and  
normal methods of pre-war times, and  
open trading will be the rule. The  
exchanges will, in consequence, be re-  
opened.

In explaining the decision of the  
government in this regard Sir George  
Post, Minister of Trade and Com-  
merce, has made the following state-  
ment: "The government has given  
very careful consideration to the  
course to be pursued in marketing the  
wheat crop of Canada for 1920. As is  
well known, a bill was passed at the  
late session of Parliament enabling  
the government to constitute a wheat  
board with well-defined powers, which  
board would be called into operation  
by proclamation in the Canada Gazette,  
should circumstances make it neces-  
sary.

## Why Board Was Established

"The preference of the government  
has been for a return to normal  
methods of grain marketing as soon as  
such appeared to be warranted by con-  
ditions abroad. The three principal  
factors which last year decided the  
government to establish the wheat  
board were these:

"(1) The fact that in Europe all  
buying of wheat was controlled by the  
various governments either separately  
or in concert, and that the buying of  
our principal customers—Great Brit-  
ain, France and Italy—was carried on  
in concert. There was accordingly  
virtually one purchaser, resulting in  
the practical elimination of competi-  
tion. There was reluctance to enter  
upon purchase negotiations, with con-  
sequent danger to the early movement  
of wheat during the navigation season.  
"(2) Financial conditions which  
necessitated advances and credits by  
foreign governments and which could  
only be adequately met by govern-  
mental agencies in Canada in order to  
insure prompt and continued move-  
ment of wheat from the commence-  
ment of harvest.

"(3) The control by the United  
States of the purchase and sale of  
wheat and the fixation of prices there-  
of together with an embargo on im-  
ports of both wheat and flour.

## Competition Resumed

"These factors either do not exist  
or are not in force to the same ex-  
tent at the present time. From the  
best information available, it would  
now appear that, while as far as can  
be ascertained, European buying will  
be in a greater or lesser degree con-  
trolled by the governments of prac-  
tically all countries in Europe depend-  
ent upon imports of wheat, there does  
not seem at the present time, reason  
to believe that the purchase by the  
various governments or governmental  
agencies will not be made independent  
of each other, both as to transport and  
purchase, thus constituting conditions  
of competition that should result in a  
fair market value being obtained for  
the Canadian crop.

"The United States has decontrolled  
the market in grain and flour and the  
exchanges therein are now open for  
trading in December and later options,  
and there is no longer any embargo  
upon imports of wheat or flour. All  
the indications, therefore, are that the  
marketing of grain and its products in  
the United States will resume the nor-  
mal methods and flow in the usual  
channels.

## No Steps at Present

"It must be remembered, however,  
that the United States have legislation  
under which control can be brought  
into effective force if at any time their  
government were to decide that na-  
tional interests demanded such ac-  
tion.

"Under the circumstances above set  
forth, the Canadian Government has  
decided to take no steps at present to  
proclaim the enabling act, which  
means that the present wheat board  
will not function in so far as the crop  
of 1920 is concerned, and that the  
marketing of this crop will revert to  
the usual and normal methods of pre-  
war times. The government will, how-  
ever, carefully watch the conditions  
outside of Canada and will exercise the  
right to proclaim the enabling legisla-  
tion of law session if circumstances  
make it necessary so to act in the pub-  
lic interest. From the present point  
of view, the government hopes that no  
such action will be found necessary."

EFFORT TO EXPEDITE  
MOVEMENT OF CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
FARGO, North Dakota—In an effort  
to facilitate the movement of the 1920  
crop in the northwest, a conference  
of farmers, bankers and business men  
has been called to be held in Fargo on  
July 30 to discuss the situation and  
propose remedies so far as northwest  
shipping and financial situation is  
concerned.

The call has been sounded by Frank  
Milhollan, representing the state Rail-  
road and Warehouse Commission; John  
M. Anderson, president of the  
Cooperative Equity Exchange of Min-

nesota and North Dakota, and George  
M. Young, Representative to Congress  
from North Dakota.

The call follows the meeting of rail-  
road commissioners and other officials  
and producers held in St. Paul. A  
sectional organization to advance the  
demand for cars to move the crop was  
the remedy proposed at the St. Paul  
meeting. The present crop outlook  
promises an increased yield over last  
year's by 50 per cent.

SUBSIDY URGED FOR  
PRIVATE BUILDERS

Capital Needs Encouragement to  
Erect Much Needed Homes  
in New York City and State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Recom-  
mendations for the solution of the  
housing problem, through the estab-  
lishment of a city or state fund of  
\$20,000,000 to be applied to building  
loans, have been offered by Nathan  
Hirsch, former chairman of the  
Mayor's Committee on Rent Profit-  
eering, in a letter to Charles C. Lock-  
wood, chairman of the joint legisla-  
tive committee on housing. The  
need for an indirect federal and state  
subsidy for the encouragement of pri-  
vate capital was emphasized, and the  
establishment of a priority system for  
dwelling construction urged.

While not favoring that the city  
build homes, Mr. Hirsch believes the  
subsidy, if under carefully guarded  
restrictions and under the supervision  
of a nonpartisan committee, as build-  
ing loans, would eventually be con-  
verted into permanent, amortized,  
long-term first mortgages. The com-  
mittee should have the right to issue  
certificates similar to those now issued  
by the title companies, he says, which  
would be tax exempt, thereby creat-  
ing a ready market for their sale. By  
making a slight charge, he says, the  
committee would be self-supporting,  
and when the critical situation is over  
would be dissolved. Moreover, he  
feels, if, as an emergency measure,  
the tax were taken off real estate  
mortgages on dwellings for 10 years,  
it would help the situation.

The three factors which prevent  
building of dwellings are the shortages  
of labor, capital and materials, Mr.  
Hirsch points out. He believes the  
savings banks could be of material  
aid, for instead of investing their  
money in bonds each savings bank  
should be compelled by law to open a  
department where building loans could  
be obtained. At the last session of the  
Legislature a bill was passed making  
it easier for banks to do business of  
this kind, he said, but he doubted  
whether any had taken advantage of it.

PLAN TO REDUCE  
TRACTION FARES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Plans lead-  
ing to the ultimate reduction of trac-  
tion fares and issuance of free trans-  
fers based on cost of service through-  
out the city have been outlined by  
Lewis Nixon, public service commis-  
sioner here. The statement is planned,  
he says, to guide street railway com-  
panies which may intend to file with  
him applications for modification of  
their present rates. It follows the re-  
cent decision of the court of appeals  
confirming the power of the commis-  
sions to regulate fares.

Unification of all systems under one  
control and optional purchase of this  
monopoly by the city are included  
among the proposals. Holding com-  
panies would be abolished, perpetual  
franchises surrendered and replaced  
by terminable or indeterminate fran-  
chises, leases and contracts given up,  
a flexible fare, to be provided auto-  
matically, adjusted and a standard of  
service to be fixed arbitrarily for six  
months between certain limits.

Mr. Nixon believes that by providing  
surplus funds this solution can be  
reached in six months, but with the  
appointment of a good appraisal com-  
mittee a tentative plan could be af-  
fected within 10 weeks.

WARNING TO CIVIL  
SERVICE WORKERS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—  
In a statement just issued Albert  
S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, warned  
civil service appointees, and particularly  
postoffice employees, throughout the country  
of the penalties attached to all forms of "per-  
nicious political activity" during presi-  
dential campaigns.

Presidential appointees, said the  
statement, are allowed to act the part  
of any private citizen in political cam-  
paigns, but cannot, under the existing  
law, contribute money to be used for  
political purposes by another United  
States official, nor can they solicit  
contributions for such a purpose from  
other federal officers. They were also  
warned against political discrimina-  
tion against any of their employees.  
Federal employees, it was stated by  
Mr. Burleson, have the right to vote,  
but not to engage actively in the  
coming political campaign.

INVITATIONS TO CANDIDATES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office  
ATLANTA, Georgia—Governor  
James M. Cox, of Ohio, Democratic  
nominee for President, and Franklin  
D. Roosevelt, Democratic nominee for  
Vice-President, have been invited to  
visit Georgia during the present cam-  
paign and address the people upon the  
issues of the day, in resolutions  
unanimously adopted by the House  
of Representatives.

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Side of Corey Hill, single house, 12 rooms;  
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Excellent opportunity for refined, capable  
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ences and salary expected. P. 104. The  
Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Conservative newspaper desires Ad. Manager.  
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try cottage; some improvements, electricity,  
running water, etc.; convenient bathing; hot-  
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The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

New York, July 26, 1920.

WHEN the Pulitzer literary prizes, awarded by the School of Journalism of Columbia University, were announced some weeks ago, I was but mildly interested. Albert Beveridge's "Life of John Marshall," which won the prize for "the best American biography," conveyed nothing to me; and I have no information about "The War With Mexico" by Justin H. Smith, which was selected as "the best book upon the history of the United States." Eugene O'Neill's "Beyond the Horizon," declared to be the best play of the year I had seen, and had decided that nothing would induce me to see it again. As to the best novel of the year I was relieved from forming an opinion. The prize was not awarded. No novel published in 1919, was deemed worthy of a Pulitzer prize.

WE live and learn. Last week at dinner I met rather an eminent man, head of a great business, and something of a student. I had been telling him that the most discussed book in England this summer is "Kitchener's Life," and I proceeded to say that many men found biography the most interesting form of literature. He listened uneasily (I have never met an American who was a good listener) and as soon as I had finished began to extol Beveridge's "Life of John Marshall." His ardent appreciation of that book had no arrière pensée; he did not know that it had won the Pulitzer prize; he began to read it because his wife had given it to him as a present. (wives like to give their husbands big biographies in four volumes; it keeps them quiet in the evening) and before he had perused half of it he had decided that it was the best biography that he had read in years. "I didn't think Beveridge had it in him," he kept repeating, "known him all my life; didn't think he had it in him." I tell this story because it shows once more that it is enthusiastic private appreciation of books that makes them popular, and lifts them into the category of "Books of the Month."

NOW that I am on the search for literary allusions in the daily press, they come trippingly to the eyes. Someone referring to "the collapse of the old reliable John Piquet Quinn (is he a statesman or a baseball fan?)" remarked that when the collapse came "it was almost as epic as the disintegration of the celebrated 'One Hoss Shay.'" A reporter of the yacht race stated that the bearded Shamrock looked "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." A stage chronicler said of a demure burlesque actress that she is "standing with reluctant feet. Where the brook and river meet. Womanhood and childhood feet." But the writer who relied most on literature during the sporting excitement of the week was the redoubtable Mr. Heywood Brown. He admitted that he relieved the long-drawn argument between Resolute and Shamrock, which he was reporting, by reading Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice."

IT was curious that I should be thinking of Jane Austen when the chauffeur of a hired automobile drove me to the highest point of Staten Island. The order and propriety of this villa colony suggested Jane Austen; but modest and reticent Jane was driven from my mind by the chauffeur saying, "This is the highest point between Maine and Florida." I accepted this remark as Staten Island pride, and turned my eyes from the vain chauffeur to the sea, directing him to drive to that height. I had hitherto hoped that I should see something of the yacht race. That was of course not possible; but the sight I saw—merely the highway to America through the Narrows—was so wonderful, so magnificent, so spacious, so life-communitating that dear Jane was quite forgotten, as I watched that rushing life—the men of war, the liners, and the little cargo-boats. It was of Kipling I thought, not of Miss Jane, of Kipling and—

The liner she's a lady, an' she never looks ner' red nor white.  
The man-o'-war 'er 'usband, an' 'e gives 'er all she needs.  
But, oh, the little cargo-boats, 'e sails the wet sea round!  
They're just the same as you an' me, a-plyin' up 'er down.

ON the way home I bought newspapers, and turned by instinct to those pages where some literary person, who knows everything instructs correspondents, and pretends to know next to nothing. It is curious how, in England and America, the same questions crop up again and again. There is the inquiry as to the authorship of the line, "A rose-red city half as old as time." Fifty times and more in the past 50 years has this question been answered: It is the one line that has survived from Dean Burgon's Oxford Newdigate prize poem of 1845. It has kept Burgon's name active in literary annals, as this annual poetry prize of Oxford University has preserved the name of the founder, Sir Roger Newdigate (1719-1806) of Arbury, Warwickshire.

ANOTHER constant inquiry is for the poem, "Each in His Own Tongue," by Professor Carruth, which has taken strong hold of the popular fancy. A. J. C. adds to the bewilderment of future bibliographers by contributing to the New York Times an additional stanza beginning:

Moses leading his people,  
Breaker up in the prison  
Elizabeth Fry in the prison  
And Francis of saintly face—

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW has essayed most kinds of literary exercises except (I write under reserve) poetry. He is now working on a trilogy. If we are to accept a statement in the "Berliner Tageblatt" as reliable.

liable. The first part of the Shaw trilogy deals with Adam and Eve, the second with the present day, and the third with the world 20,000 years hence. Possibly Mr. Shaw has been influenced by the fact that the "Outline of History" by H. G. Wells useful. Volume one of this remarkable book, at a remarkable price per copy has been issued in England, and has been very well received by the best critics. I cannot understand why no American publisher issued it in parts as in England. The London Times speaks of "the prolonged imaginative effort that gives this work its immense vitality. It recalls in its endless fertility of fancy the giant frescoes of Renaissance art."

FORMERLY I subscribed to The Cambridge Magazine. I was thinking about renewing my subscription when I chanced to read a portion of the introductory statement to the first of the new quarterly parts which are to appear each term. The muddled stylist says that "the writing on the wall has removed the necessity for any further local barrage against those particular forms of garbled necrophily which have regarded the academic universe as an eternal preserve of intransigent gerontocracy, and leaves us free to make a direct and more positive appeal to less testudinal temperaments." The Gifted Hopkins who wrote this should read "Esop or Analele France."

TO my list of Short Statements I have added the following:  
"When a Mayor of a large western city says 'has went' twice in a public speech, and a Governor of a great eastern state in public utterance declares that 'it ain't in my heart to hurt any man,' it gives one a piquant sense of the democracy of language in these United States. Beecher. It may be recalled, once said that when grammar got in his way, it didn't have the ghost of a show." (Richard Burton in "The Bookman.")

AMONG the new books I should like to read are:  
The Blue Guides. England.  
Because this is one of The Blue Guides, edited by Pindley Muirhead, aiming to take the place of Baedeker, I hope for the best; but Baedeker, although German is well, can Baedeker be beaten?  
"The Listener's Guide to Music." By Percy A. Scholes.  
Because although I enjoy listening to music immensely—maybe I have never listened properly. Who can tell? I am quite excited about it.

—Q. R.

## GERMAN BOOKS TODAY

WE have had our fill of war books, and of books in which the sad atmosphere of the war prevails; nevertheless, we cannot hope to see the last of such books for a long time to come, more especially from the pens of the German writers of the day. There is a very good reason for the persistent preoccupation of German literature with the war: its effects are more in evidence in Germany and Austria at the present time than in the countries of the Entente. It is but natural, therefore, that these effects should be reflected in German contemporary literature, and the more sensitive the artist the more lasting will be his impression. The production of German writers during the war was, of course, colored by the extension of almost every other source of inspiration. This was inevitable and the same effect was produced on the literature of many other countries. Mr. Maurice Muret in the preface to his book on "La Littérature allemande pendant la guerre" points out that, up to the present, no great work of genius has appeared, no poem, play or novel has been published in which the world-tragedy is fitly chronicled.

Mr. Muret analyzes the works of a number of German authors published between the years of 1914 and 1918. It is unfortunate that he himself is unable to forget the bitterness of those days, so that the reader who desires an unbiased standpoint cannot but discount much of his criticism. His sincere admiration for Clara Viebig's work and the interesting light which the whole survey throws on German literary production goes far to compensate for this attitude of his, but he does less than justice to such writers as Richard Dehmel and Gustaf Frensen, and his work would have been of far greater value if he could have preserved that impartial judgment which should be the starting point for all criticism.

One of the last published works from the pen of Richard Dehmel, poet and playwright, but poet first and foremost, was a drama in three acts, called "The Friends of Mankind" ("Die Menschenfreunde"). In its unrelieved gloom this piece of work comes perilously near to the ridiculous, were it not for an occasional flash of "macabre" humor. Dehmel the poet is on a far higher plane than Dehmel the author of this modern tragedy.

It is good to note from an announcement in the "Deutsche Rundschau" that Richard Fuch has collected her shorter stories which have been published in two volumes under the title of "Erzählungen." Few modern writers have attained to such a high degree of perfection in the difficult art of the short story and it is very regrettable that her work is not more widely read in other countries than her own.

## LIBERALISM

America is a big subject for a single book. One of the most recent attempts to interpret America to itself and to the rest of the world is Guy Emerson's "The New Frontier," just published by Henry Holt & Co. in which the thesis is largely worked out on the basis of the words "frontier" and "liberal."

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

A Straight Deal on, The Ancient Grudge. By Owen Wister. New York: The Macmillan Company. 32.

The total amount of Owen Wister's literary work has been comparatively small. Yet he is not the sort of writer that the public can easily forget. The multitudes of magazine readers and the throngs who attend the "movies" are reasonably well aware that he is the man who wrote "The Virginian." Therefore a book of his, such as this present one on the relations of America and England, is sure to find an immediate audience. The very fact that he has written immensely popular books gives him the opportunity now to write simply as he wishes, without any mere attempt to please his readers. He is not a struggling author thinking mainly of royalties but a man of affairs seeking to do through his writings nowadays a real service to his fellow-citizens. Thus he shows a certain freedom that might not be possible to another.

This freedom never lapses, however, into a disregard of essential literary values. Even in the writing of a piece of propaganda, such as the "Pentecost of Calamity," he is producing first of all a piece of literature and not a mere tract. His whole training in the writing of novels, together with his legal training, serves to give a finish and a sureness to this other sort of writing to which he has been giving his attention. What he has to say, therefore, should make pleasant reading for those who are seeking literary quality as well as for the general populace. At any rate the manner of presentation is agreeable, whether the substance of his argument is to one's liking or not.

His style is always eloquent. He knows how to use eloquent phrasing, eloquent sentence structure, eloquent paragraphing, eloquent reiterations, all the devices of composition that make for both fluency and emphasis. Even his statistics are presented in language that is remarkable for its flow and rhythm. In answer to the question, "What did England do in the war, anyhow?" he says, for instance, among other things: "At Zeebrugge and Ostend—do not forget the Vendictive—she dealt with submarines in April and May, 1918—but I'll skip that; I cannot set down all that she did, either at the start, or nearing the finish, or at any particular moment during those four years and three months that she was helping to hold Germany off from the throat of the world; it would make a very thick book. But I am giving you enough. I think, wherever to answer the ignorant, and the frauds, and the fools. Tell them that from 1916 to 1918 Great Britain increased her tillage area by 4,000,000 acres; wheat 39 per cent, barley 11, oats 35, potatoes 50—in spite of the shortage of labor. She used wounded soldiers, college boys and girls, boy scouts, refugees, and she produced the biggest grain crop in 50 years. She started 1,400,000 new war gardens; most of those who worked them had worked already a long day in a munition factory. These devoted workers increased the potato crop in 1917 by 3,000,000 tons—and thus released British provision ships to carry our soldiers across." It is this rapid sort of style that he uses throughout the book, whether he is recoloring history or telling anecdotes; and always the rapidity is readable.

In other passages the eloquence shows to still better advantage. "What did England do in the war, anyhow?" he repeats the question, and then answers: "Through four frightful years she fought with splendor, she suffered with splendor, she held on with splendor. The second battle of Ypres is but one drop in the sea of her epic courage; yet it would fill full a canto of a poem." Compare those sentences with the even more energetic cadences of the chapter on Ireland. "By the Wyndham Land Act of 1903, Ireland was placed in a position so advantageous so utterly the reverse of oppression, that Dillon, the present leader, hastened to obstruct the operation of the Act, lest the Irish genius for grievance might perish from starvation. Examine the state of things for yourself. I cannot swell this book with the details; they are as accessible to you as the few facts about the conquest which I have just narrated. Examine the facts, but even without examining them, ask yourself this question: With Canada, Australia, and all those other colonies that I have named above, satisfied with England's rule, hastening to her assistance, and with only Ireland selling herself to Germany, is it not just possible that something is the matter with Ireland rather than with England?"

Sentences of this sort are, of course, excellent sentences for oral delivery. Good written language is always that which approaches most nearly to the best spoken language. The ardor of Owen Wister's style is ever the ardor of direct talking. One does not feel that he has laboriously taken his pen in hand to compose something on paper, but one gets constantly the impression of the well arranged words spoken directly to an audience. The book, therefore, would be easy to read aloud. Its manner of presentation ought to arouse a certain enthusiasm even among those who would oppose his arguments.

As for his arguments, they are necessarily rather sketchy because of the brevity of the book. He is not attempting a scholarly revision of history. Instead he is merely taking some of the conclusions of the scholars and bringing them tersely to the attention of that part of the public which has been misinformed. If his

book does no more than show something of how a school history is at the best only a presentation from a very limited point of view, it will accomplish much good. Surely any study of American history to be adequate should include some reading of sources as well as the consideration of a textbook. What is offered as a certain coloring that comes from the personal opinions and prejudices of the one stating it. That is why the average person, if he is not watchful, may be misled by a very distorted sense of American history.

Owen Wister, however, makes rather too much use of the argument that the ways of the Americans and of others have been, in many cases, just as bad as those of the English. Some readers will probably wish that he had kept his argument throughout on a more positive basis. Of course he had to refute misconceptions and to do so in a vivid way that would mean something to the reader who has been most prejudiced. Still, shrewd as the book is in meeting the commonest objections to England, it gives all too little of the real reason for cooperation which must underlie, for instance, any successful League of Nations as well as enduring Anglo-American friendship. The attitude that "We must cherish no illusions. Every nation must love itself more than it loves its neighbor." is not strictly defensible. The real reason why "the ancient grudge" must be overcome is not one of mere policy; it is, in the last analysis, that the two peoples, eventually turn together in the same direction because of their common interests. Something of this he touches on, but he does not fully develop it.

At the very end of the book, we do indeed read: "Once earlier in these pages, I asked the reader not to misinterpret me, and now at the end I make the same request. I have not sought to persuade him that Great Britain is a charitable institution. What nation is, or could be, given the nature of man? Her good treatment of us has been for her own interest. She is wise, far-seeing, less of an opportunist in her statesmanship than any other nation. She has seen clearly and ever more clearly that the good will was to her advantage. And the war, anyhow?" he says, for instance, among other things: "At Zeebrugge and Ostend—do not forget the Vendictive—she dealt with submarines in April and May, 1918—but I'll skip that; I cannot set down all that she did, either at the start, or nearing the finish, or at any particular moment during those four years and three months that she was helping to hold Germany off from the throat of the world; it would make a very thick book. But I am giving you enough. I think, wherever to answer the ignorant, and the frauds, and the fools. Tell them that from 1916 to 1918 Great Britain increased her tillage area by 4,000,000 acres; wheat 39 per cent, barley 11, oats 35, potatoes 50—in spite of the shortage of labor. She used wounded soldiers, college boys and girls, boy scouts, refugees, and she produced the biggest grain crop in 50 years. She started 1,400,000 new war gardens; most of those who worked them had worked already a long day in a munition factory. These devoted workers increased the potato crop in 1917 by 3,000,000 tons—and thus released British provision ships to carry our soldiers across." It is this rapid sort of style that he uses throughout the book, whether he is recoloring history or telling anecdotes; and always the rapidity is readable.

One of the most cogent and fearless chapters is that on Ireland. Here he presents some brief paragraphs of evidence that is very convincing. His quotations are well arranged to show one reason for the perpetuation of the "ancient grudge." One thing that his whole argument shows is that the interpretation of history is always very largely a matter of emphasis. In the case of Ireland, the emphasis is all too seldom placed as Owen Wister has put it in this brief chapter. His plain speaking will be more novel in the United States, however, than in England, where the facts which he uses have long since been rather common knowledge.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter in the volume is the one called "Rude Britannia, Crude Columbia," which attempts to explain why some of the manners of the English jar on the Americans and some of the manners of the Americans on the English. As the author says here, "It cannot be too often repeated that we must never condemn a whole people for what some of the people do." The anecdotes clearly illustrate this truth. One paragraph in particular shows a sympathetic appreciation of differences in custom that all should certainly cultivate. In the course of this paragraph Mr. Wister says: "In America, what with the newspaper reporters and this and that and the other, the territory of a man's privacy has been lessened and lessened until very little remains. But in England, as still do draw the line somewhere, we may not all draw it at the same place, but we do draw a line. The difference, then, between ourselves and the English in this respect is simply, that with them the territory of a man's privacy covers more ground, and different ground as well. An Englishman doesn't expect strangers to ask him questions of a guide-book sort. For all such questions his English system provides perfectly definite persons to answer. If you want to know where the ticket office is, or where to take your baggage, or what time the train goes, or what platform it starts from, or what towns it stops at, and what churches or other buildings of interest are to be seen in those towns, there are porters and guards and Bradshaws and guide-books to tell you, and it's they whom you are expected to consult, not any fellow-traveler who happens to be at hand."

The anecdotes are all interesting, even when they show either English or the Americans at their worst; but from none of them is a superficial generalization intended to be drawn. What the author calls "the chief international moral at which I am driving throughout these pages, and at which I have already hinted" is "Never to generalize the character of a whole nation by the acts of individual members of it." So every illustration, including those based on differences of vocabulary, is intended to be taken for just what it is worth, neither more nor less. "Our loquacity

estranges the Englishman." Mr. Wister says: "his silence estranges us." All of these things he presents, however, in order that they may be corrected, and a better understanding developed. Anyone who will read the book quietly as it is intended to be read, will learn something of what "a straight deal" involves.

The whole book is more lively reading than most fiction. Its expository and argumentative or persuasive method is interspersed here and there with entertaining narrative; and the whole is so obviously sincere that it will make many friends for itself as well as for England. The chapter titles are notable because they are pleasantly varied in the way of good chapter titles for a novel. In fact Owen Wister's skill in narration is a decided advantage to him in the writing of this sort of explanation intended to convince.

## THE GREAT MEN OF A DECADE

Portraits of the Eighties. By Horace H. Hutchinson. London: Fisher Unwin. 1920. 16s. net.

It was an excellent idea to follow up Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Portraits of the Sixties" and Mr. G. W. E. Russell's "Portraits of the Seventies" by a similar volume dealing with the next decade, and it would have been hard to find a fitter chronicler than Mr. Hutchinson. Not that all his sketches, which range from Mr. Gladstone to the "Aesthetes" are of equal value, but as a portrait gallery of a great and now rather neglected period the book has a serious and permanent interest. It is full of shrewd common sense and of illuminating remarks. As a case in point we may take the account of Alfred Lyttelton's secession on the subject of Home Rule, of the awful cake taken to break the "shocking" news to Mr. Gladstone and the "atmosphere of adulation" that the episode implies, to which Mrs. Gladstone's rebuking finger and her laughing "Naughty, naughty," to another recalcitrant Liberal, is in refreshing contrast. "To many," as Mr. Hutchinson says on a later page, "fidelity to Mr. Gladstone has come to take the place of fidelity to . . . convictions, and it is small wonder that the chief himself came to believe that, as he himself said, God has designated him to be the savior of Ireland, and of Liberal ideas as understood by himself."

There is an admirable account of the Duke of Devonshire, as the Lord Hartington of the Eighties, and one, scarcely less good, of the enigmatic figure of C. S. Parnell; and we agree with the author that "Lobby of Truth" has never received full justice for his services in exposing the company promoter. The chapter on General Gordon is finely written, and the effect of his "terrible honesty and sincerity" on a world whose own standard was rebuked before the tribunal of his judgment is forcibly and nobly stated. We welcome, too, such phrases as these that Morris and Burne-Jones were drawn together by "discovering that there was in each of them a spirit disposed to the worship and pursuit of beauty," that Joseph Chamberlain "never lost his early sympathy with the workingman," who "believed in the monopolized and buttonholed gentleman with the sharp features as his friend, and a useful, valiant and forceful friend withal," and the story of Lord Brassey's parents taking him to the nearest school to London, finding that school to be Harrow on the map, taking him there only to discover that the school was full, asking the headmaster "what the next school is along this road," finding it to be Rugby, and leaving him there, is exquisitely characteristic of the ways of a certain type of British parent.

Now and again Mr. Hutchinson is unfortunate in his phrases, as when we read that "the very name of (Watson) Dunton's house, 'The Pines, Patney,' was pathetic as the home of a flaming genius whose proper address would be 'The Rigi, Switzerland.'" The Rigi, with its advertisements and tourists, and hotels and mountain railway! Had Mr. Hutchinson said "The Matterhorn," we should have understood. Again, it is misleading to say that Diana of the Crossways is "avowedly the presentment, in fiction, of the famous Mrs. Norton," without a word of the fact that Meredith strenuously denied the identification; again, very few lovers of Gilbert and Sullivan would agree with Mr. Hutchinson in putting "Iolanthe" on a lower level than the "Pirates of Penzance" or "H. M. S. Pinafore," and Oscar Wilde's blue china was far more famous than his peacock's feathers when he was at Magdalen.

But these are minor blemishes, and we may well be grateful to Mr. Hutchinson for his portrait gallery; movements as well as people are portrayed, and if the present generation will do well to find out what manner of men their fathers' heroes were, they will enjoy the pleasures of memory to the full in these pages, whether they agree or disagree with the verdicts therein pronounced.

## SCHOLARLY RESEARCH

The Lebanon in Turnmoil: Syria and the Powers in 1860. Book of the Marvels of the Time Concerning the Massacres in the Arab Country. By Iskander Ibn Yaqub Abkhari. Translated and Annotated and Provided with an Introduction and Conclusion. By J. F. Scheiters. New Haven: Yale University Press. 15.

In order to understand any situation, one usually needs to know something of how it developed, as well as of what it is today. To give a background for the better public comprehension of conditions in Syria at present is the purpose of this volume. Its point of view is necessarily limited; but this particular point of view is sometimes overlooked by those studying the whole problem. In style, the book reminds one rather curiously of such American writings as those of Increase and Cotton Mathers.

## OUR WRITERS

Simeon Strunsky

There is a missing star in the New York sky, the sharpest twinkler of them all, with a ray as mischievous as the motorist's revolving searchlight, and as mellow as afterglow. It used to rise on Saturdays at ten or thereabouts, and set before bedtime, for few were those who had learned to look for its illuminating points, who went to bed without staring themselves in its light. "Those were the days," say newspaper readers, recalling the time before November 1918, when Simeon Strunsky did the Post Impressions every Saturday for the New York Evening Post. The Post Impressions dealt with the week's affairs with a quiet guile that halted the hurried modern reader and held him in pleasant imaginary converse with the great. To read them was like finding History and Philosophy, holding their sides over a convivial table laden with the day's news. In November, 1918, Mr. Strunsky was sent to Paris to write editorials and reports "on the scene," and the star went out. It may be that his reports and editorials were worth it, and that some of his readers were amply compensated by the articles he wrote from Paris in the winter of 1918-1919 for the Atlantic Monthly, but the majority of "his following" have moped ever since over the loss of their weekly light on many subjects.

And one wonders if a judicious use of the past tense about him, couldn't perhaps entice him back into the open page again, eager for present tenses and anxious to render again the things they do so like, to the people who like his kind of thing. There are his books to be reread, of course, but it isn't the same thing, not the weekly page of exhilarating fancy, always sparkling like the goodness of celebrated talk. "Ah," says one friend of his, "let the man alone. He wants to write editorials on world politics and all in good time he may give you some books and satisfy your score." But it is cold comfort to those who reread "Post Impressions," "Belshazzar Court" and "The Patient Observer." They are richly inlaid essays still, these imaginary interviews, rambles round the modern world in the garb of an Eastern philosopher. But most of his readers want to watch him do it week by week.

Mr. Strunsky had a peculiar gift, well polished by his training before he came to use it for the delectation of New Yorkers. He was born at Vibeski, Russia, and was brought to America in time to get his education at the Horace Mann School, and Columbia University, then Columbia College. His cousins, the other talented Strunskys, Rose Strunsky and Anna Strunsky Walling, describe him as a little boy, forever poring over books, more intrigued by King Arthur's Knights than "the gang," and early choosing chess as a manlier sport for a man of wit than football. But no screeching urchin or husky full-back could ever object to these choices that led so certainly to Phil Beta Kappa, for there must have been something defensive in the eyes of the little boy who made these choices, and as he acquired wisdom there was always something so generous in Simeon Strunsky's observations on the common life around him, and so quaintly understanding, that he seemed to belong to his public high and low alike. He was not only witty, but he made others feel as if they, too, were witty, and life full of puns and pleasant points, and this devoted lover of the proper word, and gentle ruminator, a guide de luxe to find them.

What he would have been like if he had followed the usual course of destined journalists, and proceeded direct from Columbia to police reporting on the New York Sun or Tribune, there is no need to venture. The young student was not yet "called" in 1900. Having finished his college course, specializing in foreign politics, he went to write one of the sections of the New International Encyclopedia. It was not until 1906 that he became an editorial writer on the New York Evening Post. Soon after the fame of his jolly Alice through the Outlook-Glass tinkled far and wide, and university undergraduates used to cherish his clippings, and in 100 per cent American fashion (which wasn't then fashionable) declare that Mr. Punch had nothing funnier. Incidentally Mr. Punch himself has since come to agree and welcomed S. S. as a contributor. It was intellectual burlesque that the young collegians adored, and S. S. was set up along with W. S. Gilbert, and people in other cities than New York wished that heaven had made them such a man, to read in their daily papers. He was very different from George Ade, more up-to-America's-date, Mr. Ade had written about the middle west, and "hoss sense" it was, and Mr. Dooley had written about the period of the reign of Irish America, but Mr. Strunsky was sensing something neither of them had yet touched, the sweet and clumsy passion of city-bred America searching for beauty in the life around them, and he was, after all, a Russian-American, endowed by birth to understand the strange ideas of the greatest modern, the greatest Jewish, the greatest American, New York. He was sentimentally and romantically American, and has never learned to scold the Constitution as an American of redoubtable Anglo-Saxon stock might.

There is no point in comparing him with Mr. Dunn. He was never so rascally rollicking, so convivially unloosed, as Mr. Dooley. And being an American by enthusiastic choice, he never took quite such liberties with the quaint customs and provincialisms of the country as Mr. Ade. I suspect that he rather admires some of the

assurances of the brisk young beau Mr. Ade hce-haws at. His Post-Impressions spent their satire on the America he knew best, the one so closely knit with the continent of Europe. The Saturday his satire on Brest-Litovsk came out what a wind blew through his readers' minds. How eloquent his pathos when he wrote of America's foreign-born in her armies, welcoming Wilson to Europe. He has always had and still retains an exquisite appreciation of these more-than-Americans, even in his present frame of mind, which finds revolutions, 1776, so vastly superior to the revolts of 1920. During the war he was military critic for the New York Evening Post, and his "The Journey Toward Paris," a Guide Book for Confirmed Tourists by Kaiser Bill, can be excused as the deserved relaxation of a man too long bent over his contribution. It is the only flat contribution Mr. Strunsky has yet made, and was more than made up for by the novel he wrote in surreptitious moments on the top floor of the Post building, "Professor Latimer's Progress." It was published anonymously three years ago in The Atlantic, and was far too good—many rate it above "Mr. Britling Sees It Through"—to be a last one.

Perhaps that is what Mr. Strunsky is doing now, preparing another novel on Professor Latimer's meditations on peace. But if Professor Latimer is not advancing on us neatly bound in boards (or calf) then surely S. S. ought to reappear as Impatient Observer or with "Lost Illusions," or . . . something.

## VERHAEREN

Verhaeren's pentology, "Toute la Flandre," is being reissued in the familiar primrose-yellow wrappers of Mercure de France, which have covered so much fine poetry. This is good news, for these poems, which were originally published by Deman of Brussels in a limited edition, have long been out of print and hard to obtain. Verhaeren's genius, in its maturity, had two aspects: the one philosophical, synthetic, stretching out toward the universal, as in those great books "La Multiple Splendeur" and "Les Rhythmes Souterrains"; the other concrete and particular, expressing itself in that passionate patriotism, that love for every stick and stone of his native land, which gave such poignancy to his writings on the war. Of this second Verhaeren, "Toute la Flandre" is the most perfect fruit, written, as it was, when the poet was at the height of his powers, but before calamity had come to trouble his thoughts and lay waste the fair face of Belgium. In it are described, with the particularity of the old painters of his race, the life and landscape of that fertile country, the prosperous villages, the quaint old towns, the labors and recreations of the sturdy peasant. This book is devoted to the chronicle of the heroes, legendary and historical, of the Flemish race; and one to memories of the poet's own childhood and youth. Than that book, "Les Tendresses Premières," Verhaeren, whose every poem was personal, wrote nothing more intimate, except perhaps the exquisite "Heures Claires" and "Heures d'Après-midi," in which he celebrated a happy marriage. It is the key to his character, showing what were the influences that molded him into the great poet the world knows.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Admiral Gives a Picnic

In Troy, summer was leading on a train of events not to be classed among periodic phenomena. It stands on record for instance . . .

That Mrs. Simpson discovered her great-uncle to have been a baronet on this earth.

That Mrs. Payne had prefixed "Ellicombe" to her surname, and spoke of "the Ellicombe-Paynes, you know."

That Mr. Moggridge had been heard to speak of Sam Buzza as a "low fellow."

That Sam had retorted . . .

And That Admiral Buzza intended a picnic.

To measure the importance of this last item, you must know that a Trojan picnic is no ordinary function. To begin with, it is essentially patriotic—devoted, in fact, to the cult of the Troy river, in honor of which it forms a kind of solemn procession. Undeviating tradition has fixed its goal at a sacred rock, haunted by heron and kingfisher, and wrapped around with woodland, beside a creek so tortuous as to simulate a series of enchanted lakes. Here the self-respecting Trojan, as his boat cleaves the solitude, will ask his fellows earnestly and at regular intervals whether they ever beheld anything more lovely; and they, in duty bound and absolute truthfulness, will answer that they never did.

It follows that a Trojan picnic depends for its success to quite a peculiar degree upon the weather. But on the day of the Admiral's merry-making, this was, beyond cavil, kind. Four boats started from the Town Quay; four boats—alas!—could by this time contain the "cumeello" of Troy; for everybody who was anybody had been invited, and nobody (with the exception of the Honourable Frederic, who could not leave his telescope) had refused.

Yet everybody seemed in the best of spirits and tempers. The Admiral cracked his most admirable jokes, including his famous dialogue with the echo just beyond Kit's House—a performance which Miss Limpenny declared she had seldom heard him give with such spirit. She herself, spurred to emulation, told her favorite story, which began, "In the Great Exhibition of Eighteen hundred and Fifty-one, when her Majesty—long may she reign!—partook of a public luncheon—" and contained a most diverting incident about a cherry-pie. And always, at decent intervals, she would exclaim—

"Did you ever see anything more lovely?"

To which the Admiral as religiously would reply—

"Really, I never did."—From "The Astonishing History of Troy Town," by A. T. Quiller-Couch.

## Christian Practice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN sense at its best is an untrustworthy authority. Its demands are found to be without real foundation in the light of spiritual understanding, and its rewards are only perishing falsities. Blind to the beauty of infinite Love, and deaf to the harmony of Love, mortals cling to a belief in material satisfaction with a tenacity incomprehensible save in the light of Christian Science, and insist upon physical expression and personal recognition.

Real and exact religious worship requires the elimination of mortal considerations before a single step can be taken heavenward. The law of Spirit bids mankind arise, and by ascending steps of thought and endeavor relinquish the relative condition of human environment for an absolute position of perfect harmony, that is, the complete recognition of the real man. It is possible for every individual, everywhere and in all conditions to practice the Science of Christianity, if not impelled by selfish motives.

The Scriptures not only declare that a man shall love God, or divine Principle, with all his strength and intelligence, and serve Him only, but they abound in instruction to seek, to call upon, to cast one's burden on, and to abide in Him. It is a man's inalienable right to deal with infinite Life, Truth, and Love directly, and any interference with this privilege is trespassing, dishonorable alike to God and man. Freedom of individual work and expression is necessary to harmonious and effective demonstration of Principle as the one power.

Consideration of material things is the test of mortal mind, and human attraction with its demand for attention is the obstruction that prevents the practice of true religion. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (page 62) by Mary Baker Eddy, we find these words, "The divine Mind, which forms the bud and blossom, will care for the human body, even as it clothes the lily; but let no mortal interfere with God's government by thrusting in the laws of erring human concepts."

To serve human will and opinion uncorrected by divine Mind is an attempt to have two supreme rulers—a self-evident absurdity—and the effort to give time or attention to aught that does not concern the kingdom of heaven, or spiritual harmony, either relatively or finally, breaks the first commandment and dishonors the Christian religion. The divine command to love good, God, or Principle, above all else so infuriates the animal element in human nature that it attempts to obstruct spiritual advancement and to overthrow and ruin every effort toward the establishment of permanent peace and happiness among men.

The conflict of human views and selfish opinions is the foundation of mortal discord, while harmony is the very essence of Christian practice. Complete and final separation from the demands of personal sense is requisite. Whatever occasion seems to find its basis for existence on the ground that we must "suffer it to be so" must be met with the full knowledge of the relative importance of the act, and not because of any demand of human activity or obligation. The admonition of Paul to the Corinthians seems particularly pertinent to this question. "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers: for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? . . . Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you."

To be conscientious and effective in the study of Christian Science, one must resolve to practice loving obedience to the law of God, Principle, in which perfect harmony is a present reality. A man dishonors himself and forsakes Truth by conceding reality to a false belief, and in acquiescing in the appeal of mortal mind he denies the omnipotence of divine Mind. Understanding the seeming demands of so-called human association but holding fast to the allness of divine Life, Truth, and Love, the student consciously recognizes the truth about the relative and the absolute in his daily work and experience, that is, he knows that the so-called relative is a mere supposition while the absolute is divine reality.

Human wisdom will not willingly consent to a positive wrong, and Mrs. Eddy gives this helpful instruction in "Miscellaneous Writings" (page 288), "Wisdom in human action begins with what is nearest right under the circumstances, and thence achieves the absolute." To attempt wrong under the excuse of human necessity is seeking to repudiate Principle. Such an argument is a foe within the camp. Truth has always been denied and opposed by hypocritical self-righteousness, and every advance in human history has met with the opposition of all those who cling to a belief in material pleasure and pain. Every mortal conflict has been accompanied by upheavals, for human impulse is always destructive.

In "Rudimentary Divine Science" (page 9) Mrs. Eddy states that "The basis of malpractice is in erring human will, and this will is an outcome of what I call mortal mind—a false and temporal sense of Truth, Life, and Love. To heal, in Christian Science, is to base your practice on immortal Mind, the divine Principle of man's being; and this requires a preparation of the heart and an answer of the lips from the Lord,"

and the experience of herself and others has been such as to prove the wisdom of her words. Selfishness and sensualism are the silent, evil, seeming influences that would seek to assail the integrity of every Christian disciple, and they must be exterminated from thought. Opportunity to prove the power of Truth in such conflict is grand and ever-present.

the clamor and confusion of a turbulent political meeting. Politics, certainly, must be the occasion of such tumultuous debates, but still, unlike all other politicians, they instill melody into their individual utterances and produce harmony as a general effect. Of all bird-voices, none are more sweet and cheerful to my ear than those of swallows in the dim, sun-streaked interior of a lofty barn;



The Water-Front, New York

## Bird Voices

Among the delights of spring, how is it possible to forget the birds? Even the crows were welcome, as the subtle harbingers of a brighter and livelier race. They visited us before the snow was off, but seem mostly to have betaken themselves to remote depths of the woods, which they haunt all summer long. Many a time I disturb them there, and feel as if I had intruded among a company of silent worshippers as they sit in Sabbath stillness among the treetops. Their voices, when they speak, are in admirable accordance with the tranquil solitude of a summer afternoon. . . . The gulls are among the most picturesque of birds, because they so float and rest upon the air as to become almost stationary parts of the landscape. The imagination has time to grow acquainted with them; they have not flitted away in a moment. You go up among the clouds and greet these lofty-fledged gulls, and repose confidently with them upon the sustaining atmosphere. Ducks have their haunts along the solitary places of the river, and alight in flocks upon the broad bosom of the overflooded meadows. Their flight is too rapid and determined for the eye to catch enjoyment from it. . . . They have now gone farther northward, but will visit us again in autumn.

The smaller birds—the little songsters of the woods, and those that haunt man's dwellings and claim human friendship by building their nests under the sheltering eaves or among the orchard trees—these require a touch more delicate and a gentler heart than mine to do them justice. Their outburst of melody is like a brook let loose from wintry chains. We need not deem it a too high and solemn word to call it a hymn of praise. . . . Their music, however, just now seems to be incidental, and not the result of a set purpose. They are discussing the economy of life and love and the site and architecture of their summer residences, and have no time to sit on a twig and pour forth solemn hymns or overtures, operas, symphonies and waltzes. Anxious questions are asked, grave subjects are settled in quick and animated debate, and only by occasional accident, as from pure ecstasy, does a rich warble roll its tiny waves of golden sound through the atmosphere. Their little bodies are as busy as their voices; they are in a constant flutter and restlessness. Even when two or three retreat to a treetop to hold council, they wag their tails and heads all the time with the irrefragable activity of their nature. . . . The blackbirds—three species of which consort together—are the noisiest of all our feathered citizens. Great companies of them—more than the famous "four-and-twenty," whom Mother Goose has immortalized—congregate in contiguous flocks and vociferate with all

they address the heart with even a closer sympathy than Robin Redbreast. But, indeed, all these winged people that dwell in the vicinity of homesteads seem to partake of human nature. . . . We hear them saying their melodious prayers at morning's blush and eventide. A little while ago, in the deep of night, there came the lively thrill of a bird's note from a neighboring tree—a real song such as greets the purple dawn or mingles with the yellow sunshine. What could a little bird mean by pouring it forth at midnight?—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

## In Piazza San Marco

With thousands of persons, to think of St. Mark's Square by day is chiefly to think of pigeons. Many a visitor to Venice who cannot remember the details of a single painting there can show you a photograph of herself with pigeons on her shoulders and arms. Photographers and dealers in maize are here all day to effect these pretty conjunctions; but the Kodak has seriously impaired their profits. The birds are smaller than our London monsters and not quite so brilliantly burnished. How many there are, I have no idea; but since they are sacred, their numbers must be ever-increasing. Why they are sacred is something of a mystery. One story states that the great Enrico Dandolo had carrier-pigeons with him in the East which conveyed the grand tidings of victories to Venice; another says that the same heroic old man was put in possession of valuable strategic information by means of a carrier-pigeon, and on returning to Venice proclaimed it a bird to be revered. . . .

At night no doubt the pigeons roost among St. Mark's statuary and on convenient ledges in the neighborhood; by day, when not on the pavement of the Piazza, the bulk of the flock are dotted about among the relics of the Atrio, facing St. Mark's.

They have no timidity, but by a kind of honorable understanding they all affect to be startled by the bells at certain hours, and by the midday gun, and ascend in a grey cloud for a few seconds.

They are never so engaging as when flying double, bird and shadow against the Campanile.

Their collective cooling fills the air and makes the Piazza's day music. Venetians crossing the Piazza walk straight on, through the birds, like Moses crossing the Red Sea; the foreigners pick their way.—"From 'Variety Lane,' by E. V. Lucas."

## Chrysanthemums

Chrysanthemums in bloom! Their colors like a paint-dish! Come, butterflies, and dally o'er them!

—Ransetsu (1664-1707).

## The Winter Twilight

Upon the chasms of the town  
The winter twilight closes in.  
The evening draws her mantle down  
Upon the dusty, noisy din;  
I press my face against the glass  
And peer above the buildings high  
To where the moon-tipped cloudlets  
pass  
Across my strip of starry sky. . . .

—Ralph E. McMillin.

her down into Brittany as a novelty, in the gladness and brightness of youth, then with her son and daughter, of whom she was so proud. Long after, on seeing them by herself, she discovered fresh beauties never noticed before. "There are periods in life when one only sees oneself," she says. . . . Madame de Sévigné gives us such pleasant descriptions that we, who no longer know such spun out travels, are sometimes tempted to regret them.

At length Vitry is reached, and thence the Château des Rochers, only some six miles off. There she would behold her servants and vassals gathered to hail her. Once, she says, her bailiff Vaillant had prepared a kind of triumphant reception to her son; more than fifteen hundred men were marshalled under arms, all neatly dressed and a new ribbon around the neck. This olden nobility, so reduced and humiliated at Versailles, sacrificed to lawyers and financiers, cringing to cabinet ministers' clerks—rose on reentering its own gates and resumed the feeling of its ancient grandeur.

The Château des Rochers still stands, and has not very much altered in appearance since the time when the Marchioness de Sévigné inhabited it. It is a building composed of two living portions in a square shape, supporting a central tower of the fifteenth century. The aspect is simple and noble; no useless ornaments are upon it; the tower alone, with elegant roof, belfry, and turrets, has a rather proud mien.

Between chapel and château a door opens on the parterre. We may suppose without any strain, that, after having scantily rested after her journey, the mistress of the castle hastened to run hither. What she most liked was not the château—finer places were familiar to her—but the parterre and the park. She had no livelier pleasure than to busy about them, modifying them without cessation, ornamenting and embellishing them, and bringing them down to the reigning mode. She hastened first to remove the box borders of the lawn and filled it with jessamine and orange-trees, so that when the evening air was scented with them, she believed herself in Provence. As soon as Le Notre has won a reputation in ornamental gardening, she applied to him for designs and plans. When they were executed, and Les Rochers had donned the air of a miniature Versailles, she contemplated her work and felicitated herself upon it. "Our heath has become what none ever would have believed in its power to become," she cries to her daughter in a tone of triumph. From the parterre she went into the park, which has preserved her memory better than elsewhere. The walks planted by her still exist, and the very names given by her are cited.—From "Madame de Sévigné," by Gaston Boissier, translated by Henry Llewellyn Williams.

## Horace Walpole to Fanny Burney

Strawberry Hill, Oct. 20, 1790.

Humility modest and beautiful as yours, Madame, could alone make you express yourself to me in terms that make me ashamed; and I should be twenty times more ashamed both of my heart and taste, were I capable of forgetting so much virtue, sense, and genius as Miss Burney's. Who can forget the prototype of Evelina and Cecilia? I have had the pleasure and honor of conversing with her, of having her at my house; and can I forget how amiable and agreeable she is? And yet I shudder to think how near she was to having a reason to think, not only that I had forgot her, but that I was grown the most consummate, ill-bred brute upon earth—in short, Madame, the postman dropped your letter on Twickenham Common, and by the most fortunate accident in the world for my character, a poor woman found it, and by another favor of fortune could read, and brought it to me two hours after the postman was gone by, and the post hence gone out. Oh! Miss Burney, how justly you would have condemned me (though perfectly innocent) did you receive no answer from me, nor see my servant, as now you will at the moment you appoint; and he shall bring you this, as it is too late, by the accident I have mentioned, to send it to Windsor.

I wish you could know all I have felt on the misfortune that was on the brink of happening to me; and then you would be certain of my very respectful memory, and of my happiness in having this opportunity of professing to you with the deepest sincerity. With regard to the affair in question, give me leave to advise you for your own sake to consult some lawyer before you pay the money, and to ask him how you may get security for it.

As this will come to you by my servant, give me leave to add another word on your most unfounded idea, that I can forget you, because it is almost impossible for me even to meet you. Believe me, I heartily regret that deprivation, but would not repine were your situation either in point of fortune or position equal in any degree to your merit—but were your talents given to be buried in obscurity? You have retired from the world into a closet at court—where indeed you will still discover mankind, though not discover the characters on the earliest glimpse of its superfluities, will it escape your piercing eye, when it shrinks from your inspection, knowing that you have the mirror of truth in your pocket? I will not embarrass you by saving more, nor would have you take notice of or reply to what I have said. Judge only that feeling hearts reflect, not forget. Wishes that are empty look like vanity—my vanity is to be thought capable of esteeming you as much as you deserve, and to be reckoned, though a very distant, a most

sincere friend, and give me leave to say, Dear Madame.

Your most obedient humble servant,  
Hor. Walpole.

—From "Supplement to the Letters of Horace Walpole," arranged by Paget Toynbee, M. A., D. Litt. F. R. Hist. Soc.

## Lydia Hersey, of East-Bridgewater

Lydia Hersey sat out on the porch carding flax. She had taken her work out there that she might not litter the house. It was Saturday afternoon, and she had set every room in fine order for the Sabbath.

Three tall Lombardy poplar trees stood in a row on the road line, and their long shadows, like the shadows of giant men, fell athwart the gray unpainted house and the broad grassy yard. At the south of the house was a flower bed of pinks and honeysuckles and thyme, and also a vegetable garden. Beyond that were three beehives in a row, with little black clouds of bees around them. Lydia carded assiduously, and never looked up. Her long black lashes lay against her pink cheeks, her full lips were half-smiling, as if she were saying some pleasant thing to herself. Lydia wore her black hair in a braided knot at the back of her head; in front she combed it smoothly down over her ears, then looped it up behind them to two clusters of soft curls. Her flowered chintz gown was cut low in the neck, and she wore a string of gold beads around her long white throat.

Lydia sat very erect as she carded; her shoulders never wavered with the clapping motion of her hands; she even sat well forward in her chair, and did not come in contact with its straight back.

Lydia Hersey was noted for the majesty of her carriage as well as her beauty, and was talked of as far as Boston. But there were for these New Englanders no great pictures by old masters and no famous statues; and Lydia Hersey's beautiful face, set like a jewel for a moment in a window of the gray old Hersey house, served them instead. . . .—Mary E. Wilkins in "Lydia Hersey, of East-Bridgewater."

## On Waka's Shore

On Waka's shore  
The tide comes flowing.  
No resting-place  
Above the waters showing.  
Towards the reeds  
The cranes are swiftly flying.  
All the night sky  
Resonant with their crying.

—Akahito.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Poland

THERE is nothing to be gained by attempting to minimize the seriousness of the situation in eastern Europe. From the very first moment that the Soviet revolution became, for the time being at any rate, an established fact in Russia, those who were able and willing to estimate the situation in the light of history recognized the extreme danger of outside intervention. There was too obvious a similarity between the tremendous upheaval in Russia in 1917 and the vast cataclysm in France, some hundred and thirty years before, for the lessons of the latter not to be taken into account in estimating the probable course of events in revolutionary Russia. One of the outstanding facts of the French Revolution was that revolutionary France owed its consolidation to the coalition of Europe against her. If it had not been for the "stipendiaries of Coblenz" and the British and Austrian aid to the "White Terror" there might never have been a "13th Vendémiaire" or a Napoleon.

It was a recognition of this fact which disposed the Allies, whilst the great war was still in progress, to approach the question of intervention in Russia with such caution, and caused them to emphasize the fact, again and again, when intervention had actually taken place, that they were come to the aid of the Russian people, and were actuated only by a desire to enable the Russian people to free themselves from the tyranny which sought to impose itself upon them. Finally, it was, to a very large extent at any rate, a recognition of the fact that this attitude could no longer be maintained which led to the allied withdrawals from Russia, last year, and to the attempt to meet the Bolshevik menace by supplying arms and ammunitions to an all-Russian army.

Now, what the Allies were most careful not to do Poland has done. The story is soon outlined. As far back as last December, the Bolshevik Government at Moscow proposed to bring to an end the desultory warfare which had been carried on between the Soviet forces and the Poles for so long, and offered to negotiate peace with the Polish Government. Nothing came of this offer at the time. Fighting continued, with the Poles to an increasing extent successful, until finally, toward the end of March, the government at Warsaw evidently thought itself in a sufficiently strong position to accept the Bolshevik offer to negotiate peace and, in doing so, to impose its own terms.

The actual terms offered by Warsaw were nothing if not comprehensive. Russia was required to renounce sovereignty to all territories obtained through the partitions of Poland, the western Russian frontier to revert to that of 1772, before the first partition of Poland. Russia was further required to recognize the independence of all states which, on the western frontier of Russia, had established de facto governments; to indemnify Poland for the devastation of lands and territories caused by the overrunning of Poland by the Russian armies since 1914; to indemnify in cash all Poles inhabiting Russian territory whose property had been destroyed; and to return to Poland vast quantities of rolling stock removed from the country since 1914 and all the libraries, archives, and works of art removed from Poland from the first invasion leading to the first partition down to the present day. Finally, the Poles declared their intention of occupying the government of Smolensk until Russia had fulfilled the conditions of peace, and insisted that the peace treaty should be ratified by a duly elected Russian representative diet.

The Soviet reply to this was a request that negotiations might take place in a neutral country, and a proposal meanwhile for an armistice along the whole line. Both proposals Poland declined, and shortly afterwards the Polish military authorities entered upon a vigorous offensive campaign. The whole Polish line between the Dniester and the Dnieper moved forward in the direction of Kiev, and it at once became evident that what, up to that time, had been mere frontier fighting had developed into something very like a new war. Immediately there was a call to arms from Moscow. Poland was waging war in order to impose a huge indemnity on Soviet Russia, and Polish bayonets were striving to bring the return of the domination of landowners and the exploitation of Russia. Poland, declared Charles Radek, must be completely crushed, as the safety of Soviet Russia was entirely dependent upon a Bolshevik Poland as a neighbor.

And so the clash came. From a military point of view, Russia was in a much better position than she had been six months before, owing to the release of the forces and matériel formerly employed against General Denikin in the south, and, although the Poles were at first brilliantly successful, the tide soon turned against them, until the Soviet forces were masters of the situation. It was at this juncture that Mr. Lloyd George launched his peace proposals from Spa.

The latest news is, of course, to the effect that the Poles have applied to Russia for an armistice, that Russia has consented to this course, and has also intimated to the British Government its willingness, on certain conditions, to comply with Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion for a conference between representatives of Poland and of Russia to be held under the auspices of the Peace Conference in London.

As to the inner meaning of these moves and counter moves, these unexpected proposals, and still more unexpected compliances, it was set forth fully enough in a recent dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor from a special correspondent in Europe. Nicholas Lenine is glad enough of the new lease of power afforded him by the Polish onslaught. The rallying of Russia against Poland is excellent. Such struggles, however, if protracted, might in the end produce a Napoleon, and Nicholas Lenine is no Napoleon. He is quite determined that Russia shall not find one elsewhere. Hence, as the dis-

patch already referred to put it, "London and Paris obtain the armistice they have by no means altogether deserved."

### Nation Should Get Down to Work

IN A recent interview, United States Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee for the presidency, is quoted as having said: "America has no problem transcending in importance the securing of industrial peace and the resumption of production." In other words, he apparently believes that the Nation's greatest need is work. Now it is very likely that almost every one, if questioned on the subject, would agree with this view, although doubtless many would do so with the mental reservation of letting the other fellow do the work. At least, that has seemed to be the attitude of a vast number of people. The wonderful increase of wealth in the United States during recent years has encouraged love of luxury and laziness. High wages have invited greater expenditures for nonessentials even on the part of the wage earner than he ever before indulged in. This is borne out by the statements of merchants who say that their highest priced goods are being bought by wage earners who formerly purchased moderately priced wares. Pullman cars are now crowded with people who formerly thought day coaches were good enough for them. Expensive hotels everywhere report record patronage, many people indulging in that sort of luxury for the first time in their experience.

Now, no one begrudges the working people these enjoyments, if they can afford it. But the great trouble is that spending money as fast as it is earned is not conducive of thrift. The savings banks of the country show a moderate increase in deposits, but, when inflation and high wages are taken into consideration, these increases are nothing remarkable. The fact is there never was, in the history of the country, a more favorable opportunity for accumulation and profitable investment of savings than is offered now. United States bonds and the bonds of well-established industrial concerns are selling at prices highly attractive, and that will enable the securities to yield a good profit if held until maturity. It would be a good thing if the workers were educated to the advantages of investment buying, as they were during the Liberty Loan campaigns.

The wealthy classes are even more culpable than others in regard to unnecessary expenditures. The extreme tightness of the credit situation could be measurably relieved if those possessed of wealth would do their share toward curtailing expenditures and eliminating extravagance. It is these extravagances, as much as anything else, which are responsible for the inordinately high money rates that must be paid for carrying on business, and high money rates have a direct bearing upon the high cost of living. The fact that an individual feels no financial strain in spending large sums for personal enjoyment does not warrant such expenditures. Conservation of his resources at this time would be of vast benefit to mankind.

The astounding statement was made, the other day, by the president of the American Chiclé Company, that from 1914 to 1919 the consumption of chewing gum in the United States increased 250 per cent. Today the people of the United States spend \$100,000,000 a year for chewing gum, or three times as much as for school textbooks. This is highly indicative of the tendency of the times. It certainly is time to get down to business and eliminate such foolishness. The success of the individual requires it. The welfare of the Nation demands it.

### Sir Herbert Ames on League of Nations

THE statement made recently by Sir Herbert Ames, in Ottawa, in regard to the work already accomplished by the League of Nations, must be accounted in the highest degree satisfactory. Sir Herbert Ames, who is financial director of the League of Nations' secretariat, and returned recently to Canada in order to make a report to the Dominion House of Commons, takes a very hopeful view of the situation. He did not, in the course of his statement, attempt to minimize the difficulties under which the League was laboring owing to its incompleteness. Indeed, the very fact of these difficulties only serves to enhance the League's present achievement. The report he had to make showed a determination, on the part of the League authorities, not to wait until everything was "in its place" before beginning to function, but to function, at once, to the full extent of their capacity.

Thus, instead of commencing its career by a meeting of the assembly, as had been originally intended, the council was brought into operation as the authority of the League, and four members of the council can represent the League at large. Now this council, although the fact may not be generally realized by those who are still inclined to regard the League of Nations as an organization waiting on events, has, during the past five months, held six meetings, three in London, two in Paris, and one in Rome, and at each of these meetings work of very far-reaching importance has been done. The League council has already inaugurated the process by which a permanent court of international justice will be established. Ten eminent jurists are, at the present time, in session at The Hague on the question, and it is hoped, Sir Herbert Ames declared, that the beginning of 1921 will see the international court of justice fully constituted and in operation. Then the League has dealt energetically with the international financial situation, and, as the result of its efforts, a great international financial congress will assemble at Brussels on September 25 next. A permanent transit commission has been appointed; an advisory committee on military, naval, and air questions has been set up; departments have been established for dealing with questions relating to mandates and racial minorities; whilst, last but by no means least, a department has been established for the registration of treaties. "In so far as the League of Nations can effect it," Sir Herbert Ames declared, "the era of secretive diplomacy has passed. Treaties made between kings or between governments without the knowledge of the governed have been, in the past, fruitful causes of war. The League stands for open diplomacy. Every treaty, henceforth made by any member of the League, must be reg-

istered with the League. If unregistered, that treaty is not binding."

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of this last achievement. If the League of Nations were never to accomplish anything else than to require that all treaties in the future shall be open to the world, it would still have been very much worth establishing. But perhaps the most important fact that Sir Herbert Ames had to record was that, as he put it, "the will to agree is the animus of the council of the League." This is, indeed, very much more than half the battle, every time.

### Aviation in the United States

WHILE it must be admitted that developments in aviation come about slowly in the United States, yet some interesting steps which mean progress are being taken. It is not altogether clear why greater headway has not been made in putting aircraft into service in this country since the war. Of course, Congress has shown little enough interest in the subject, but it is hardly to be supposed that private interests have postponed activities in this direction altogether until the government, aside from the War and Post Office departments, shall take a really lively interest in the subject. There are, and for years have been, aerial organizations, and there are, it is safe to say, several genuine aerial enthusiasts in the land, but thus far American capitalists have shown comparatively little sportsmanship in the development of aviation. Perhaps they have found enough to satisfy them financially in sticking to old and thoroughly tried lines, in which they could, so to speak, keep both feet on the ground.

Although passenger and freight carrying in any regular way by air awaits further extensive preparations, something worthy of note is likely to be accomplished by the army aviators who recently left a government field near New York City with four aeroplanes to fly to Nome, Alaska, and return, a trip of approximately 9000 miles flying distance. One of the two special objects of this undertaking is quite new, namely, the establishment of an aerial route to the northwest corner of the American continent, so that, should military considerations require, it would be possible to move the army air service units to the continent of Asia by direct flight. The other purpose, while a project new to the particular territory to be visited, represents an adaptation of aeroplane service to an important line of work for which its value has been proved in a somewhat similar country. This second object is the photographing of inaccessible areas in Alaska which have never been mapped, a task which, without the use of aircraft, would require about three years' work at ground surveying. That an enterprise of this character can be entered upon with the assurance of success is indicated by the experience, a few months ago, of Captain Daniel Owen, R. A. F., during a surveying expedition in the timberlands of Labrador. The Labrador expedition set out to plot 1,500,000 acres for a Newfoundland lumber company, in six weeks. Captain Owen reported that the schedule was carried out almost to the letter, and that the work accomplished would have taken land surveyors four or five years. The achievement of this great task with such a saving in time furnished practical information as to new working methods valuable to aerial companies generally, also to land corporations, and, it is to be hoped, to the public. It is interesting to note also that the present official expedition from the United States plans to make a flight from Nome to Cape Prince of Wales, which is approximately fifty miles from the continent of Asia.

The preparations along the entire route are naturally quite extensive, including the placing of supplies at accessible positions by the army air service, the discovery and designation of adequate landing fields, and arrangements with the Canadian Government for flying over dominion territory where necessary. It seems quite possible that this enterprise will, as predicted, lead to the use of this route by mail and commercial aircraft, so that, before very long, the scenery and natural resources of Alaska, much of which hitherto has been well out of reach, except to the ambitious and persistent pioneer, will in future be reached fairly easily, and comparatively quickly. Instead of thirty days being required for the mail to come from the heart of Alaska, as at present, letters can come by this air route in two or three days. Thus it is no wonder that ranchmen and others along the line of flight have been glad to cooperate with the government agents concerning this expedition.

Such things as the Alaska enterprise, the establishment of an air port in New York City, the first in America, the arrangements in connection with the proposed aerial derby round the world, and the prospect of the inauguration by British interests of an airship line between New York City and London, to say nothing of important additional aerial mail routes within the country, arouse a very considerable degree of interest in aviation in the United States.

### Round About Bangor, County Down

A CONSIDERABLE number of years ago, when really artistic advertising, as so often seen today, was still very much in its infancy, a British railway company responsible for a large part of the traffic between England and Ireland suddenly delighted a public all ready to appreciate such an effort by issuing, as posters, two delightful pictures. The first depicted one of the company's cross-Channel steamers riding out of the mists of the Irish coast, in the warm glow of the early morning, on her way to England. The other showed a sister boat, mid-Channel and mid-morning on the way to Ireland, a blue sky flecked with a racing white cloud, here and there, and a blue sea swept by a clearing southwest breeze.

The second picture, somehow, is curiously typical of Bangor, County Down; not specially of the delightful little town to which so many people from Belfast are wont to flock, by boat or train, spring, summer and autumn, but of that wonderful stretch of water which spreads itself out at the entrance to Belfast Lough, toward the coast of Antrim, and where, on a clear day, the outline of Alisa Craig, on the Scottish coast, rises dimly out of the sea. It is here, of course, that the great yachting event, just concluded for this year, off Sandy Hook, would have

taken place next summer had victory rested with Shamrock IV. For Bangor is the headquarters of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, which sponsored Sir Thomas Lipton. The little town thinks a great deal of its yachting, and its annual regatta is one of the most important in the United Kingdom.

And indeed anyone who is familiar with Belfast Lough must forever associate it with yachting, in some form or another. All the yachting year, there can be scarcely a day but what the white sail of a yacht is to be seen in the lough somewhere close at hand, racing south from the Antrim side, racing north from Down, or spreading itself toward the open sea.

But to return to Bangor. Bangor has other sources of satisfaction beside the fact that it is a very favorite holiday resort. For, although it makes no display of the fact, it is a very ancient place, indeed most honorably so. Long centuries before Belfast was so much as thought of, when not a sound was to be heard over the marshes of the Lagan but the call of innumerable sea gulls, Bangor was already a place with a long record in Irish history. Of course, it is not all an exact and reliable record, although one thing is certain, that the further it is traced back the grander it becomes. But then, that is a characteristic of many other places in Ireland besides Bangor. There is, for instance, the story of the great Abbey at Bangor, how it was founded by Congal, as early as 556, how it grew until its inmates numbered 3000, and how it was plundered by the Danes, and apparently destroyed. At any rate, scarcely any remains of it are to be found today. Then there are the ruins of Bangor Castle, overlooking the quay, and, not far away, on the hill above Clondeboye, is Helen's Tower, so full of story, with all Down and the sea beyond spread out at its feet.

### Editorial Notes

THE Tidewater Congress is of unusual importance this year, when the railroads of the United States are so congested that they appear to be unable to deal satisfactorily with the coal situation. The significance of waterway development was indicated by the official of the Mississippi Valley Association who said that economic freedom for each section of the country was the objective of the association, and that "No region should be confined to certain channels of trade because some set of business men desires to draw controlled profits therefrom." The same member made a good point when he said, in regard to his organization supporting the proposed St. Lawrence River development: "The Americans and the Canadians are practically of the same blood. Both have the same ideals and the same general aspirations. It is but logical that in the development of great trade channels the two nations should work together."

A LEADING Italian newspaper has given prominence in its columns to a correspondence relative to the advisability of returning to the old Roman toga as a means of economy, in view of the soaring prices of wearing apparel. Italy, it is reported, still awaits the courageous pioneer willing to appear thus habited. Of course, people will want to know how the historic garment would fit in with modern activity. Would it too easily flap into the wheels of the machinery that pervades the streets and buildings of today? Would the Italian railway coaches capture fragments of its voluminous folds as the porter hastily slammed the door? Further, is the general shape and gait of modern man so adapted to quick work and jerky movements that they would accord but ill with the dignified, leisurely character of the toga? These questions can be decided only by practical experiment, and probably only the sculptor would feel perfectly confident in the prospects of the revival.

THERE is an art, practiced by a few, lost by some, and not yet discovered by many, of driving an automobile for pleasure. The secret is simple, yet how few really have found it! Surely not those who race along city and country highways, that are without police traps for speeders, at a terrific pace, with faces tense, as they glance from the whirling ribbon of road to the rising speedometer. In this mad pursuit of pleasure realization of the objective is out of reach, for it lies on either side of the road, and not in the middle of that ribbon which spins to a thread the faster the car whirls along. At 30 miles an hour one catches a glimpse of a mass of green trees, a lake, or a broad expanse of meadow. When the speedometer registers twenty miles an hour, the finer shades of color are perceived in the trees, which stand out now with some degree of individuality, while a bird or two may be seen and a flower distinguished in the field. As the rate of speed lessens, there is often found a correspondingly greater beauty in the view.

THERE is just one significant sentence in Mr. Buckle's much-talked-of "Life of Disraeli" that has been overlooked, as far as its deep significance is concerned. There have been many ways of accounting for the extraordinary power of the man, and most delightful examples given of his empire-building, his thinking in continents, his human affection, his perspicacity, and his unfailing devotion to the woman who represented the British Empire, his tenderness and tact in times when these virtues were needed, but the sum total is in one short sentence: "The fundamental fact about Disraeli was that he was a Jew," writes Mr. Buckle, and he adds, "He accepted Christianity, but he accepted it as the highest development of Judaism." Therein lay the key to the whole situation.

THE move in New York City to place a copy of the Constitution of the United States in all of the 20,000,000 homes of the country is, of course, commendable, but that is only a small part of the battle. It is somewhat similar to putting a fine piano in the home. After the instrument is placed at the disposal of the members of the household, it is for them to learn to play.

IN BOSTON there are to be autumn "pop" concerts this year, for the first time. Under prohibition these same concerts, during their regular period of early summer, have achieved unprecedented success. Really, one can but conclude that concerts at which no liquor is served acquire a new interest for persons who were not exactly enthusiastic under the old conditions.